

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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LA FOLLETTE DIVIDES SOCIALISTS Harvester Worker Tells Story to "The Daily"

WORLD CONGRESS GATHERS AT THE GRAVE OF LENIN

Communists Pay Honor
to Great Revolutionist

(Staff Writer Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, June 19.—(By Mail.)—The second session of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International was opened at 6 o'clock in the evening of June 18, in the Hall of St. Andrew. The Congress decided to assemble for the day at Lenin's grave at Revolution Square. Ten thousand men and women laborers gathered about Lenin's grave to welcome the delegates of the Congress by singing the Internationale. With Lenin's guidance, with the thought of Lenin in mind, the laborers of the Congress are begun; in the spirit of Leninism it will solve its problems. That is the idea behind today's discussion.

Deeply moved, Kalinin, presiding officer of the All-Russian Executive Board, pays homage to the memory of Lenin. Common cause with the peasantry, dictatorship of the proletariat, war against the suppression of nations—these are the bases of Leninism. In this spirit will the World Congress do its work.

Lenin Great Inspiration.
A delegate from the German Communist party speaks or how strongly Lenin's name and Lenin's teachings have taken hold on the German proletariat. With wild cheers ten thousand workmen receive the announcement, that the city of Hindenburg will be renamed Leninburg. Lenin was the creator of the Russian Communist party; he was the creator of the Communist International.

In the spirit of Lenin, under the guidance of Leninism, thru retreats and thru obstacles, the German workers will guide the revolution to victory. Roy of India explains what Lenin and Leninism means to the oppressed peoples of the East. The Second International was a loose union of the workers of the West. Lenin built the Communist International, which is welding the world proletariat with the peoples of the East, in a common fight for freedom against capitalism and imperialism.

The praesidium and the delegates thereupon file past the assembled workers.

New Trade Base.
MOSCOW, July 8.—The Gostorg (state trade board) is organizing a goods base at Novorossiysk (Black Sea) for shipping to the Russian far east import goods from Europe, which are in demand in the far east. The base will supply Russian wheat, salt and cement.

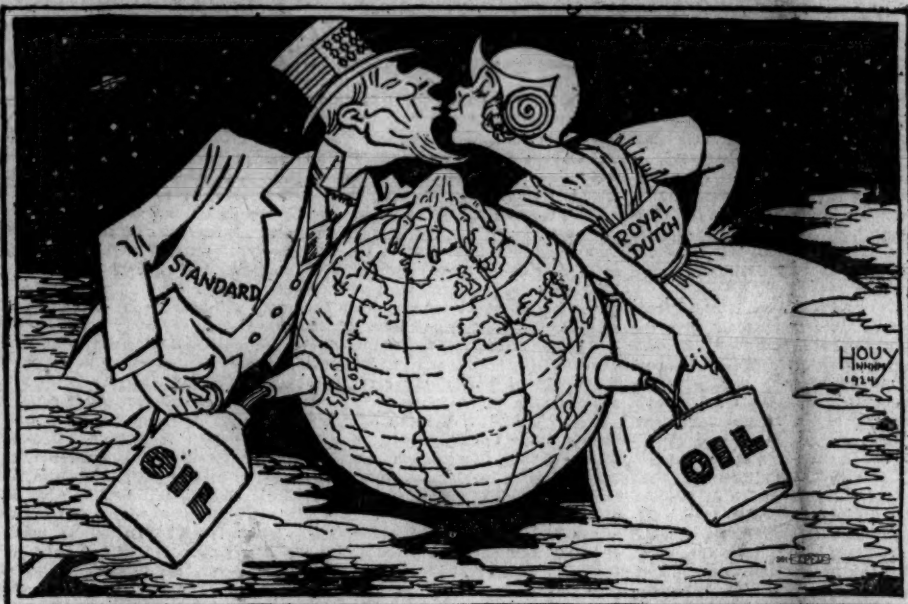
COMMUNIST LEADERS DISCUSS BUCHARIN'S REPORT ON PROGRAM FOR COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Yesterday, the DAILY WORKER published Comrade Bukharin's speech in presenting his report on the Communist Programme, the first part of which dealt with the general characteristics of the transition period. Today we give the discussion which followed, in the Enlarged Executive which in turn was to report to the Fifth Congress. Daily reports on the sessions of the World Congress will be published in the DAILY WORKER.

Bela Kun: Who will guarantee the inflow of new proletarian elements into this organizing intelligentsia which is exposed to the danger of degeneration?

Lloyd George and Masters.
Bucharin: This question is very interesting. It leads us to discuss the so-called oligarchy. The bourgeoisie itself does not rule as a whole class, but thru its parties, and their leaders. For instance, the relationship of the Lloyd George Cabinet to the bourgeoisie is not a class relationship. It is said the political bureau of the Russian Communist Party governs Russia, but that the proletariat has no voice. But it never occurs to anyone to say that Lloyd George stands on top and the capitalist underneath. They do not regard that relationship as a class division.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE OIL TRUSTS



(From the New Leader, London.)

FARMERS LOSING LA FOLLETTE ILLUSION; DEMAND A RADICAL SOLUTION, SAYS DAKOTA LEADER

"The Dakota farmers are losing the illusion of LaFollette." This significant statement was made to the DAILY WORKER yesterday by Alfred Knutson, member of the national executive committee of the Farmer-Labor Party and an authority on the political movements in the Dakotas.

Knutson knows the northwestern farmers. An ex-homesite himself, he became a thoro student of the problems of the men who were trying to dig a living out of the soil with one hand while fending off the mortgage sharks with the other. Then he went into the old Nonpartisan League movement and toured the wheat states for eight years going into thousands of farmers' homes and finding out what they were thinking about.

When They Could Borrow.

"North Dakota used to be the stronghold of LaFollette," continued Knutson. "They were not so desperately hard up then. They could still borrow money from the banker. They could afford to wait for a solution and didn't examine his progressive program so closely."

"Now it is different. I have been in many farmers' homes this year and there wasn't a nickel in them; literally not a nickel. And they can't borrow a nickel. This situation has changed their attitude towards the loose generalities of LaFollette progressivism."

Answers Shipstead.

Here the interviewer interrupted the Dakotan and called his attention to a statement by Henrik Shipstead. The Minnesota senator denounced the Farmer-Labor Party for saying the farmers had nothing to lose but their chains. He asserted that they had flippers, phonographs and radio sets.

"Yes, some of them have flippers and radio sets," answered Knutson.

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SOCIALIST GODS BEHEADED AT CLEVELAND MEET

By ROBERT MINOR.

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—Three of the smaller gods of Socialism fell today when William M. Brandt of St. Louis and Edmund T. Melms of Wisconsin failed to be re-elected, and James O'Neal of New York failed to get on the national executive committee at the Socialists' national convention here.

William H. Henry, leader in the fight for the "left wing" minority report, was beaten after four ballots. The new committee is Hillquit, Berger, John Collins of Illinois, Harkins of New Jersey, George E. Roewer of Boston, James Maurer of Pennsylvania and Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio.

Debs was re-elected chairman by acclamation after Berger had demanded, "Does this mean that Comrade Debs will have a seat and vote?" and, being answered affirmatively, objected to "creating an office for any man to make a committee of eight votes which find it impossible to do business."

MACDONALD TRYING TO PATCH UP REPARATION PLANS WITH HERRIOT

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

LONDON, July 8.—Prime Minister MacDonald went to Paris today to attempt a reconciliation with France over the matter of the experts' report and the proposed inter-allied conference. He was accompanied by Sir Eyre Crowe and two personal secretaries.

"A HARVESTER SLAVE" TELLS US ABOUT COMPANY UNION

"A Harvester Slave," who has worked in the International Harvester Company tractor works for several years, wrote a series of articles for the DAILY WORKER telling in a personal way, just what he thinks of the company union, of the working conditions, of the wages he receives, and of his company's attitude on unemployment.

This Harvester Trust worker is taking a chance on being blacklisted, on losing the means to support his family of four by being fired. But because he believes in the DAILY WORKER, and because he believes in sticking to his class—the working class—above all other responsibilities, he was glad to take that risk.

The DAILY WORKER will not reveal who this man is. We are glad to print his stories, because we know of their value to the other workers in the Harvester plant and to the working class in general.

The readers of the DAILY WORKER should be grateful to the "Harvester Trust Slave." Watch for his articles.

"LOOKING BACKWARD" GANG BID FOR SAM'S AID; IGNORE RUSSIA

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—So rapidly did the Conference for Progressive Political Action steam-roller its program and endorsement of the Wisconsin "pillar of salt" that many of the delegates scarcely realized that the "convention" was over when it was, and still fewer appreciated that a resolution that would have committed the "progressives" to favoring recognition of Soviet Russia was quashed, although some of the unions represented in the conference are on record in support of similar resolutions. LaFollette and also William Johnston of the machinists previously have been for recognition of Russia. This former "indiscretion" is hushed now to bid for Sam Gompers' smile.

ACQUIT POLICE WHO TORTURED INNOCENT MEN

Turn Kansas City Bulls
Loose for More Crimes

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Last February three men held up and robbed a local paymaster. The police arrested three Negroes and, after eight hours of torture, beating, and burning, made them sign long, detailed and contradictory confessions. Ramsey, one of the three, was so horribly mauled that the doctor rushed him to the hospital at once. His recovery seemed unlikely.

In Missouri to assault a prisoner in a penitentiary offense. A week after the absurdly contradictory confessions were gotten, three prisoners picked up on suspicion in East Chicago, Ind., voluntarily told of the Kansas City holdup, of which their captors knew nothing, and confessed. All three deny that the Kansas City victims had any hand in it.

Race organizations protested with extreme vigor. This being an election year, the prosecuting attorney at last proceeded against Smithers, a detective, and Newman, a private slugger of the police commissioner. The trial took two days.

The torturers were identified by all three victims. A policeman who was a witness "could not be found." There was copious evidence as to the pitiful state of the men when rescued from the city police. The case was so formidable—even without the witnesses the state "could not find"—that the defense contented itself with pleading for a light sentence.

The jury (all white political scavengers, of course) acquitted the prisoners after a few minutes' withdrawal. Let us now ponder on the fourteenth amendment to the holy constitution.

"WE HAVE COLLAPSED!" IS ABE CAHAN'S CONFESSION AS THE SOCIALISTS BACK LA FOLLETTE

By ROBERT MINOR.
(Staff Writer of The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 8.—The socialist party national convention in session here has voted by a large majority to endorse the "insurgent-progressive" republican Senator Robert M. LaFollette for the presidency of the United States, not to name a socialist candidate, and to authorize the national executive committee "in its discretion," to endorse whatever vice-presidential candidate that may be selected by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The decision came after a long battle in which Abraham Cahan, editor of the socialist Jewish Daily Forward, made an amazing speech, saying "They know we have collapsed. Let us face reality and admit it. Now that we are helpless, let us join hands with somebody else."

Morris Hillquit, at all times master of the convention, made the speech of his life, pointing out to the delegates that with LaFollette in the field and supported "by the labor vote," the socialist party candidate would get such a small vote that it "would be a shame to speak of it." Cahan repudiated the past twenty years of leadership by Hillquit, implying that it had been too "class-conscious" and too "radical." This precipitated a row in which Hillquit got the floor to denounce Cahan for "lack of self-control," in making "reckless statements" and using "unseemly, shameful and unjustified epithets."

Hillquit's opponent, led by Debs' associate, William H. Henry, had a wet blanket thrown upon their bitter fight, thru the means predicted in these dispatches: The Hillquit group wired to Debs at a Terre Haute sanitarium warning him of an impending split, and enough time was killed by Debs' answering telegram, to the effect that he would "willingly abide by the decision of our convention," advising that the party "make no nominations," and hoping that "above all there will be no division."

Cahan Brutally Frank.

Cahan's speech was one which should stand out in history. It was the most brutally frank disavowal of "class consciousness and Marxian theory," as "bunk" having "nothing to do with us," and the most accurate summing up of the new policy of the Socialist party that could possibly be written by friend or enemy.

"I am willing to go ahead with this policy and vote for LaFollette," Cahan said. "But not with any idea that such a labor party is to be expected. I will do it with the idea that we are at last to face reality; that we are at last to look the facts in the face."

"I know we will have a hard time trying to convince the readers of the Forward that they should vote for LaFollette. The party has been teaching the people too long that they

(Continued on Page 2.)

MCCORMICK HARVESTER WORKER WRITES DAILY WORKER STORIES ABOUT WORKING FOR BIG TRUST

A worker who has been with the International Harvester company for over five years, who knows the policies of the world's largest agricultural machinery manufacturers, and who is not afraid to tell the truth about the slave-driving company, has written a series of articles for the DAILY WORKER. No doubt the Harvester Trust will try to ferret this man out and blacklist and discharge him. The DAILY WORKER will protect this class-conscious worker as much as it is possible to do so. He exposes the true working conditions inside the Harvester plant.

By A HARVESTER TRUST SLAVE.

I have worked for the International Harvester company for well over five years, although I had not been married and did not have three children to support I would have quit long ago. I have worked at several different jobs for the Harvester company, having been transferred more than once.

At present I am working in the tractor works at 2600 West 31st Boulevard. In all my experience with the Harvester company I have never earned more than 50 cents an hour. Generally my average is around 40 cents an hour. How can a man support a family of four decently when his average wages are thirty dollars or less every week?

Bosses' Union.
I attribute the low wages forced on the men to the vicious company union. All of us are supposed to have a voice in this union. In the tractor works it is called the Tractor Works Indus-

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LAFOLLETTE ILLUSIONS SLIP FROM FARMERS

(Continued from page 1.)

without a smile, "but they don't own them. And along comes somebody and takes away the driver and the listening machine."

Can't Pay Taxes.

"It's hard for folks elsewhere to realize the terrible poverty of the Dakota farmers," went on Knutson. "Last year their net earnings weren't enough to pay off their back taxes, in North Dakota. These back taxes amount to some sixty million dollars. Nor could they pay the back interest on their mortgages, about one hundred million dollars. South Dakota is as bad. There the total indebtedness, public and private is \$1,245,000,000."

"Honesty" Can't Save Them.

"The wheat farmers simply cannot exist any longer on this basis. Conditions are forcing them to look for a radical solution. LaFollette doesn't even attempt to offer them such a solution. 'Honest' capitalist government can't save them from ruin."

"What about the co-operative marketing talk of the LaFollette progressives," Knutson was asked.

Knutson replied that the LaFollette people were not specific enough to satisfy the farmers, in the first place. In the second place more and more farmers were seeing that the schemes were not workable under the present system.

Norris Plan Won't Work.

"I put the Norris-Sinclair bill right up to its author, Sinclair," said Knutson, driving home his point. "I asked him if his bill would actually work under the present system of society. He admitted it would not."

"So there you are."

"This does not mean that LaFollette will not pool a large vote in the Dakotas. It will be a protest vote. But he is ceasing to be a leader of the wheat farmers. They demand a radical solution and the leader who doesn't offer such a solution will go."

Will Go Like Townley.

"Townley went down as a wheat farmers' leader. They once had great confidence in him, over the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana. Then conditions changed. Townley did not meet the new needs. The farmers ceased to follow him. It will be the same way with LaFollette."

The Farmer-Labor Party's slogan of "The Land for the Users," has made a great impression on the farmers, says Knutson. "The question they are asking is how they are actually going to get the land that bankers hold title to in their skyscraper offices."

The Russian Way.

"I've heard lots of farmers talk about this—how are we going to get the land," went on Knutson. "And after a lot of talking, you hear many of them come to this conclusion: 'There's only one way to do it—the way they did it in Russia.'"

NORTHWEST OHIO TO HOLD FARM- LABOR MEETING

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 8.—The Lucas County Farmer-Labor convention is to be held here this coming Sunday, July 13, at 1 P. M. in the Labor Temple Hall A. Over one hundred delegates are expected to attend and endorse the work of the national Farmer-Labor convention held June 17, at St. Paul. The delegates so far have expressed the sentiment of their local organizations for the pushing with utmost vigor of the campaign of Duncan, McDonald and William Bouck, the miner and the farmer for president and vice-president, respectively.

The call to the county convention has been sent out by the Provisional Arrangements Committee, of which H. P. Bruckner is secretary-treasurer, at 216 Irving St., Toledo. All labor unions, workers political parties, workers co-operative associations, fraternal and farmers organizations in Lucas county have been invited to participate. The committee in charge anticipates the launching of a live Farmer-Labor party in northwest Ohio.

Chicago Russians Will Picnic Sunday At National Grove

Another big picnic will be held in Chicago radicals, the Workers Party, next Sunday, July 13, at National Grove, Ill. The picnic is given by the White Russian Peoples' Society, the South Side Children's School and the Russian Branch of the Workers Party.

This picnic will be a jolly affair. Don't miss it. Reach the grounds by taking any car to 22nd street, 22nd street west to the end. Then LaGrange to National Grove. The grove opens at 10 o'clock.

La Follette's Convention--A Petty Bourgeois Revolt

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

THE convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, held in Cleveland last week, makes an event of great political significance in the political life of the United States. It is not to be ignored nor lightly laid aside. The movement which had its first crystallization there is destined to play a considerable part in the life of this country in the future.

No one should have any illusions about this convention being a labor convention, nor was it a convention of farmers. Labor was strongly represented there. The railroad unions were represented in full force, and besides some 17 other international labor organizations had delegates. The farmers were conspicuous by their absence from the convention. Not a single farm organization of any importance sent delegates to the convention.

It is an anomalous situation that a convention of which labor unions were the basic foundation should in all its utterances, its candidates and platform, be completely dominated by the class interests of the petty bourgeoisie, for that is what this convention represented. It was not a labor revolt, but a petty bourgeois revolt against the dominant political parties in this country.

Little Business and Labor Unite.

There was no attempt to disguise the fact that LaFollette and the leaders of this convention intended to make their appeal to little business as well as to the industrial workers and farmers. Rather was this fact emphasized throughout the entire convention. Chairman Johnston, in his keynote speech to the convention, said:

Where is economic freedom and equality of opportunity for the independent manufacturer who must buy and sell in a trust controlled market and is suffered to exist only on condition that he does not engage in active and effective competition? Where is economic freedom and equality of opportunity for the small merchant who finds his wholesale and retail prices fixed by trusts and combinations, while he himself is being slowly but surely crushed and

forced out of business? Where is economic freedom and equality of opportunity even for the independent banker, who is permitted to participate in the sale of bonds and the financing of new enterprises only by the grace of the great banking syndicates, while he already foresees his early extinction by relentless competition from the branches of the great centralized financial institutions?

We may not all know it, but we are all in the same ship—farmers, industrial workers, salaried employees and professional men, as well as independent manufacturers, merchants and bankers.

Want Anti-Trust Action.

The entire statement to the convention by Senator Robert M. LaFollette is an appeal for enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law and the destruction of the great productive organizations which have been built up in the form of trusts and great corporations during the last quarter of a century in this country.

Senator LaFollette states this issue as follows:

With the changing phases of a 30-year contest, I have been more and more impressed with the deep underlying singleness of the issue. The supreme issue is not railroad control. It is not the tariff, banking or taxation.

These and other questions are but manifestations of one great struggle. The supreme issue, involving all others, is the encroachment of the powerful few upon the rights of the many. This great power has come between the people and their government. We must, with statesmanship and constructive legislation, meet these problems, or we shall pass them on, with all the possibilities of violent conflict and chaos, to our children.

Democracy cannot live side by side in any country with the present system of control of government by private monopoly. We must choose, on the one hand, between representative government, with its guarantee of peace, liberty and economic freedom and prosperity for all the people, and, on the other,

war, tyranny and the impoverishment of the many for the enrichment of the favored few.

Earlier in the same statement Senator LaFollette made clear how he expected to change the situation described in the above quotation. He says:

The private monopoly system has grown up only thru long-continued violation of the law of the land and could not have attained its present proportions had either the Democratic or Republican parties faithfully and honestly enforced the law. John Sherman, the clearest visioned Republican statesman of his time, saw the danger to political liberty and economic freedom in this country a generation ago and sought to fortify the government to meet and destroy it.

For "Free Competition."

There have been the gist of the whole LaFollette program, which was swallowed by the C. P. A. A. Enforce the Sherman anti-trust law. Destroy the great trusts and corporations. This will loosen their grip on the government of this country and restore free government, and then all will be well for the people.

This is the program of little business fighting against big business. It is the program, as one speaker emphasized it in the convention, of restoring "free competition" in the United States. Democracy and free competition existed in 1776, and hence the convention adopts the slogan, "Back to 1776."

These quotations and statements clearly stamp this movement as the revolt of the petty bourgeoisie against big capital. The quotations above could be strengthened by a hundred other quotations from speeches in the convention, from Chairman Johnston's statement, and from Senator LaFollette's statement to the convention.

It is true that the platform of both Senator LaFollette and that adopted by the convention, which is a paraphrase of it, takes cognizance of some other features. They have thrown in interest for the farmer and something to interest the industrial worker, but the dominant note in all was the struggle against the trusts, the struggle to break up monopoly, the struggle to re-

store "free competition" and democracy in government.

Why the Railroad Unions?

Accepting this analysis of the basis of the movement, the question naturally arises, what are the railroad unions doing in an alliance of this character? Why is it that these unions particularly are in a fight such as that which Senator LaFollette is leading?

This is not a difficult question to which to find an answer. The railroad unions during the war and since have met governmental intervention in the affairs affecting their wages and working conditions. During the period of the war, they secured many concessions from the government controlled railroads. Since the end of the war they have found as their most powerful enemy in their struggle over wages and working conditions a governmentally created railroad labor board.

Given these conditions, and there could be no other outcome than that the railroad unions would enter politics in an effort to control the instrument thru which the railroad owners were fighting them. The railroad unions want to abolish the railroad labor board, and remembering conditions which existed during the war period, they are favorable to governmental ownership of the railroads.

That the railroad union representatives were not interested in much else than their own fight against the railroad labor board testifies to this fact. They manifested the greatest enthusiasm when speakers touched upon the activities of the railroad labor board. It was the railroad question that they were fighting about and it was quite apparent that they didn't care much about anything else.

It is significant that the only monopoly which the LaFollette program demands that the government shall own is the railroads. All the others are to be "busted" thru enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. This is a concession to the railroad unions and also a part of the demand of little business, which feels that as long as the railroads are in private hands they will discriminate in favor of the big trusts, and the only way to prevent such discrimination is thru govern-

ment ownership.

Third Group in the Convention.

Besides the petty bourgeois progressive leadership and the railroad unions, there was a third group represented in the convention. This group, however, was relatively very weak. It was made up of the delegates from the needle trades and the insignificant international unions which were represented together with the Socialist Party. This element showed no ability to fight in the convention. It accepted the program of the petty bourgeois progressive leaders and the railroad unions without a struggle. After talking loudly about the intention to fight for the formation of a "labor party" it abjectly surrendered itself and became the tail to this petty bourgeois movement. Will Party Come From C. P. A.?

The report of the Organization Committee provides for another convention in January, 1925, to take up the question of forming a permanent party. It is upon this clause that the Labor party element in the convention places its hopes.

Whether or not a party is formed at the proposed January meeting, it will not be a Labor Party. The movement which entered the political arena at the Cleveland convention would have to experience an internal revolution before it could be of a labor character. It is not a Labor party movement, but a movement for the formation of a petty bourgeois party that will fight the battle of this element against the domination of big capital in the United States. It is very likely that a new party will be born out of the Cleveland convention.

Those who look upon it as merely another manifestation such as that which took place in 1912 in the Roosevelt campaign leave out of consideration the development of economic forces which has taken place since 1912. Roosevelt's Progressive party was, in part, a petty bourgeois revolt against big capital, but the petty bourgeois were not dominant in the Roosevelt party. The LaFollette party is a new expression of the petty bourgeois revolt, but this time the leadership and domination of the movement is in the hands of the petty bourgeois progressives, with a section of the labor movement tagging along behind.

JAIL MEANS FOR BARING CRIMES OF HIGHER-UPS

Andy Mellon Escapes as
Privileged Bootlegger

By LUDWELL DENNY.

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

NEW YORK, July 8.—Gaston B. Means, Daugherty's department of justice agent and friend of Harding and Jess Smith, has been convicted with his assistant Elmer W. Jarnecke in federal court in New York of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act. Andrew W. Mellon, the distillery owning secretary of the treasury, and others charged by Means with sharing his guilt, have come off without a trial and without much publicity in the press.

Mellon, when called to the stand, was protected by government attorney Todd and Judge C. E. Wolverton, and did not have to answer the important questions put by the defense. Means charged that the trial was the outcome of his discovery in Mellon's bank of illegal whiskey withdrawals from the Overholt Distillery at Pittsburgh in which Mellon holds stock. The court would not let Mellon testify concerning the amount of his stock in the distillery. Nor was Mellon allowed to answer the following question: "Do you know about the releases from the Overholt Distillery Co., at Pittsburgh of 2,950 cases and 49,000 gallons of whiskey to a man named Goodman?"

Exposing Daugherty His Crime.

"Means and Jarnecke are victims of persecution by the government," the defense charged, "resulting from the activities of Means in assisting the Brookhart committee of the senate in its investigation of the department of justice and former attorney general Harry M. Daugherty. These defendants never would have been indicted had they not aided in uncovering the plot of men of wealth with political influence to violate the prohibition law. Their indictment is the direct result of their interference with the bootlegging activities of men high in the political and financial worlds."

Jess Smith killed himself the day after Means told Smith he was going to reveal to congress the liquor deal in which Means had paid Smith \$400,000, according to Means' testimony. Smith, the close friend and associate of Daugherty, killed himself in the latter's Washington apartment.

Harding in On It.

Harding's connection with Means was brought out by Clark Grier, a friend of the late president and delegate from Augusta, Georgia, to the Chicago Republican convention. He said Harding picked Means to handle the national prohibition investigation, with Jess Smith. Travis Hoke, a news paper man, corroborated Means' story of the disappearance of certain documents, including the letter from Harding authorizing Jess Smith to conduct the liquor investigation. It was from this vantage point that Smith and Means were able to rake off the \$400,000 and more by facilitating and winking at illegal whiskey withdrawals.

"Not Trying Government."

"Forgotten withdrawal permits were found in Mellon's bank in Pittsburgh," Means testified in the course of the trial. But the judge quickly cut off the development of that testimony by shouting in anger: "I'll tell you now, we are not trying the government, we are trying the defendants."

Send in that Subscription Today.

Did You Find It?

LOST: a pocket book, at the July 4th picnic at Stickney Grove. It contained some valuable papers, among them a fishing license. Please return to the DAILY WORKER office or report there if you saw someone pick it up.

Abe Cahan Confesses Socialist Party Collapse

(Continued from preceding page.)

ought to vote 'class consciously.' Journalistically we gave that up twenty years ago." Cahan explained that the Socialists had been making the "mistake" of following a dogmatic tradition in teaching a "class consciousness that is not applicable to America."

"We must vote for LaFollette," he said, "for the simple reason and the sole reason that he is this year in the position to make a crack in the two old parties."

Socialists Get Mitten.

Cahan declared that the Socialist party had been "making love to the working class, but the working class left us 'waiting at the church.' At certain times the working class wanted to come and marry the Socialists, but each time the Socialists were disappointed by hearing the workers sing:

"But my wife won't let me!" Apparently he meant that Gompers was the "wife."

"Yes," he shouted, "but a certain wife who appears to be now in Madison Square Garden at a certain convention won't let you. I am going to vote for LaFollette because that is the only thing to do. We have been wrong right along. We have been telling the workers that it was a sin not to vote the straight Socialist ticket. You know what the Jewish word 'kosher' means. Well, we used to tell the readers of the Forward to vote strictly 'kosher.' Now, if I had made this speech two years ago, you would have howled me down. Now I tell you that what we are going to do is not class conscious, and it is not Marxian. 'Class conscious and Marxian'—that has nothing to do with us. We are going into the LaFollette campaign with the Conference for Progressive Political Action. They know that we have collapsed. Let us face reality and admit it. Now that we are helpless, let us join hands with somebody else."

Party Leaders Scared.

At this point the other leaders of the party sat gasping with astonishment, pale and nervously whispering. Acting Chairman Goebel notified Cahan that his time was up. Shouts from the delegates, "Go on!" "Go on!" "Give him more time!" caused the aged editor to hesitate to leave the platform, and by unanimous consent he was allowed to continue.

"For the last twenty years," he went on, "many of us, including myself, have been trying to follow ideas of strictly class action based upon European experience. That experience doesn't apply here. We have to show our readers now, all of a sudden, that those ideas that we have been teaching them are all a mistake. That will be hard, but they will believe us. The Communists have been trying to tell them that we are a bunch of crooks, and they don't believe them. Now we are going to face reality and go out and tell the workers honestly that to vote a class con-

scious ticket is all bunk. The truth that we are facing is that a large mass of people who are entirely independent of classes are disgusted with the old parties and are going to desert them. LaFollette is the only logical candidate, and we are going to vote for him, not because we are class conscious, but because he is an honest, straight gentleman."

Cahan Pessimistic.

"Now I want to tell you frankly about my good friend and comrade, Morris Hillquit. I tell you honestly that I have not believed very much in the theory of leadership. It does not appeal to me, the way he has led you for the last twenty years. We have been fooling ourselves. But now I am glad to say we are turning a new leaf. That new leaf is not a labor party. They tell you that if we go into this thing we are going to get a labor party next January after the election is over. About this idea that we are going to get a labor party, I don't believe in it. We 'hope,' we 'trust' but we don't believe in it."

"They told you at the mass meeting Sunday that the labor party is 'already here.' Don't believe it. The labor party is not here yet. Is it? No. Of course not."

Seizing a copy of the minority report from the table, the old man excitedly waved it, shouting: "Here is a bottle of whiskey! You know the story of a man who went to a sanitarium to be cured of the drink habit, and he smuggled his whiskey into the sanitarium with him. That's what Snow and Henry are trying to do. Here we are going into this campaign to be cured of our old illusions, and Snow and Henry are hugging this bottle under their coat, trying to bring their illusions with them. It is the same old whiskey—the same old illusion."

The old man was greeted with a tremendous storm of applause as he took his seat. Hillquit, obviously alarmed, immediately pushed his way to the platform to deliver his admonition to Cahan, warning him that he was talking not only to the assembled delegates, but to the country as well, and that his statements were uncontrolled and irresponsible.

The battery of pro-Hillquit men was composed of practically every known leader of the Socialist party except Jacob Panken. Oneal and Gerber had changed overnight to the majority report and Cameron King even became the official reporter for the majority resolution. Panken, forcing the convention to vote down against a puny minority compromise motion seeking to limit the Socialist national executive committee to acceptance of the "progressive" vice presidential candidate only if "representative of the working class element of the country." He asserted that some of the C. P. A. executive committee members who would be called upon to name a vice presidential candidate were already committed to the strike breaker Berry as a candidate before the Democratic convention.

Disrupt Themselves.

Snow made a desperate plea to the convention to be careful in this "crisis in the Socialist party," which "can mean disruption of the party, with nothing but its place." He declared that he had refused to join the Communist party because he did not believe in dictatorship, "and now we find ourselves under the dictatorship of LaFollette and have forced upon us a platform written by LaFollette." Henry said that the LaFollette convention was not only not a labor convention, but not even a progressive convention. "If it had been a progressive convention he (LaFollette) would not have objected to its selecting a vice presidential nominee. Now we not only have to accept his platform and program, but we have to wait for a vice presidential nominee until after the Democratic convention, when many of Tammany Hall will have one left over that we can have. Or maybe we will find ourselves accepting Bill Thompson of Chicago."

"Then look at the Illinois situation," continued Snow. "There is Newton Jenkins, who will soon be announced as Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, and behind Jenkins is the Bill Thompson machine. You know what the Bill Thompson machine is. Can you imagine yourself on a soap box as a Socialist trying to defend that corrupt and foul bunch, with Newton Jenkins on one side and Thompson on the other? Is the east any better than the west? If it is, you have no LaFollette sentiment and are comparatively free from that."

Snow was nervous, plainly embarrassed by responsibility in opposing great party leaders, and hurriedly got thru his talk before more than ten minutes of his fifteen minutes had passed. He said with trembling voice: "I took an oath years ago when I joined the Socialist party that I never would vote a Republican or a Democratic ticket, and by God, I won't! And yet the majority report as presented by Comrade Cameron King places me in the position where I'll have to go out and support Republican candidates no matter what I want to do. You don't know what you will have to face when you go out and tell the comrades thruout the country about this. It will be like shell-shock to them."

After G. A. Hoehn, old-time St. Louis leader of the party, had defended the LaFollette candidacy, Bertha Hale White, national secretary, read the telegram from Debs, the hearing of which cast a visible discouragement upon the "left wing." But Delegate Sidney Stark of Pittsburgh nevertheless doggedly renewed the fight, declaring that "LaFollette has always fought Socialism," and "I will not go along on the band wagon for a political charlatan, no matter who he is."

James Oneal attacked the minority, calling their obstruction "just another Chinese wall such as somebody has always been erecting between us and the working class just as soon as we were getting near to them." He compared the present objectors to the

"movement of force-anarchists that came to its end in Cook county jail in 1831," and later on the fight about "the Kangaroos," and then the I. W. W. split, and finally the fight with the Communist lunatics that left us in 1913." Oneal said: "We succeeded in separating ourselves from the Communists, and we have at last won the confidence of these people (the heads of the C. P. A.), and here is another tiny group which proposes to wreck the whole thing."

Herbert Quick, Socialist candidate for governor of Wisconsin, said he admitted the Socialist party "is not much of a party, but it ought to be preserved." Comparing the LaFollette scheme to a game of solitaire in which the player cheats himself, he said: "If you can do it so slick that you can fool yourself, there is nothing wrong about it," but that those who know the "political gang" behind LaFollette would not believe that LaFollette will help the Socialist party.

"No, the Socialist party will only help LaFollette," "Read the history of labor legislation in the Wisconsin legislature, where LaFollette had the majority. He speaks of national ownership of water power, but he doesn't tell us why his son and his attorney general lobbied against the water power bill in the Wisconsin senate. I hope," he said, "that we will not tell ourselves on the tail of the capitalist politician's kite and lose all that we have built up. That is not going to build up a labor party. That gang has made us agree that to build a labor party we are going to wait until after election, when all the lame ducks of the Democratic and the Republican party will have a chance to crowd in. When the lame ducks do come into this organization, the comrades will find out they are mistaken."

Warren Atkinson expressed the opinion that the so-called left wing "in the long run will quit the Socialist movement." "We are constantly moving to the right because the left wing has left us," he continued, and said he wanted a party referendum on the question.

Victor Berger, Socialist congressman from Wisconsin, said that LaFollette "was the most dangerous man against us because he was nearest to us," and that the Republican senator went around the country "making almost a Socialist speech. He could criticize the system better than us." Berger said he had always fought LaFollette, "but during the war he was the only man who took a stand. He stood better than our own men. . . . Now we are put in a queer position in Wisconsin. We will have to vote for LaFollette, and at the same time will have to fight his state ticket." Pointing to Cahan, "I said to that old man there—"

"I am not much older than you!" angrily interrupted Cahan.

"Well, he acts much older than me. I told that old man there that I am convinced this is a new step, the beginning of a new time, that it is the reincarnation of the Socialist party."

And so the old men quarreled endlessly.

McGowan of Pennsylvania said, "I am surprised that at this 'labor party' convention we did not show as much enthusiasm as the Communists did at their St. Paul convention. We came committed to a labor party, and we didn't get it. My hopes were not fulfilled. I don't know how I am going to go out and tell the crowds that somebody prevented the building of a labor party, unless we attach the same odium to ourselves. They will be disgusted."

William H. Henry declared that he believed that "most of the comrades are against it. I believe that west of the Mississippi we will lose every active comrade, except in California. I don't want to lose most of the Socialist party just to swallow Bob LaFollette. . . . I heard Comrade Hillquit's eulogy of Bob LaFollette, and I thought about Gene Debs, and I don't feel good about it. I don't believe there is any unusual chance for a big gathering in January, 1925, nor do I believe that LaFollette will get a big vote. I don't believe the big railroad unions will be there at all, and you can go there and capture yourselves."

Hillquit closed for the majority report, with an argument that must be admitted to be one of the most skillful ever heard at a convention. Its substance was an elaboration of the arguments already developed, but so concisely put that there is no doubt that many wavering delegates were brought over at the last minute for the sinking of the Socialist party into the non-partisan plan of political kiting-flying which was more frankly exposed by Mr. Cahan.

The business of the convention—the last real business of the Socialist party has been done. All that remains is empty routine.

British Planes in Japan.

TOKIO, July 8.—The British around-the-world airplane, piloted by Major Stuart MacLaren, left Kushimoto today.

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SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1924

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3. Benevolent Feudalism in Education.....By A Teacher
4. On a Hospital Cot—A Story.....By John Lassen
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CHINESE PARLIAMENT MEMBERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET RUSSIA IN VICTORY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

(Rosta News)
PEKING, June 4.—(By Mail).—Mr. L. M. Karakhan, Soviet Russia's envoy in China, has received a telegram of congratulation from Mr. Hu Ao-kung, M. P., requesting him to convey by wire to the Soviet government the following message, which is over the signatures of 181 members of parliament:

Moscow.—To the Government and the Peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
"From the very moment the Soviet government took the power into its hands, it repeatedly sent representatives to negotiate an agreement with the Chinese government to restore official friendly relations. Unfortunately, however, all such negotiations were wrecked at first by world imperialism, and, consequently, the much desired eternal mutual relations could make no favorable progress."

"We, the undersigned, recalling all this today, are full of indignation and regret. However, even in those dangerous and evil times, there was something that made one look hopefully into the future. That was that both in China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics there were men who understood the cherished plans of rapacity which imperialism was bent to carry out. In China as well as in Russia such an understanding gave the possibility of firmly keeping to the resolve against imperialism in order to bring to the fore the resolute spirit of the peoples and start a direct fight."

"Thus, the negotiations, which had previously been suspended, were proceeded with after some months with a view to settling, like a Gordian knot, all the pending Russo-Chinese questions and thru an original agreement to reach the restoration of official friendly relations as a basis for everlasting good friendly relations between the two states."

"New Arm" For Fight.
"It then follows therefrom that we, Chinese, have attained an aim which is the result of a victory over international imperialism."

"This gives into the hands of all the oppressed of the world a new arm for their national liberation."

"We wish in the name of the Chinese people to voice our modest hope that the two governments and nations, true henceforth to their fundamental principles and their own spirit, will go hand in hand and will force the world diplomacy to open a new era, bearing in mind the radical changes having occurred thruout the world."

"We beg you to accept our respectful felicitations."

The signatures include those of Messrs. Hu A-kung, Wang Weng-pu, Huang Kung-shun, Hu Tien-shun, Chen Tse-min, Liao Tse-po, Chang Yigang, Ma Hsiang, Chang Shanyu, Liu Chia-keng, Cheng Chen-kang, Li Hsi-chyang, and other members of parliament.

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WASHINGTON F-L PARTY CONVENES TO PLAN PROGRAM

Enthusiastic Crowd in Attendance

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
SEATTLE, Wash., July 8.—The Farmer-Labor Party of Washington state convention heard the reports of the delegates who attended the St. Paul national convention on June 17. John C. Kennedy was one of the chief speakers.

The future policy of the party was hotly discussed and plans for carrying on the campaign were adopted. The state platform came up for debate.

Representation in the state Farmer-Labor convention is as follows:

Each county in the state is entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every 100 votes cast for James A. Duncan, Farmer-Labor candidate for United States senator in the 1924 election.

Every labor organization or central labor body having endorsed the Farmer-Labor party is entitled to two delegates. All farmer organizations in the state endorsing the Farmer-Labor party are entitled to representation.

Labor Organizations in Seattle's County

The King county delegation is as follows:

Joe Shomaker, Mrs. Fannie E. Perry, Mrs. Emily M. Peters, John C. Kennedy, W. W. Pratt, O. T. Brackett, James A. Duncan, H. E. Probstfeldt, Mrs. Beale Nelson, Anabelle Kennedy.

W. F. Seelye, Wiley Scott, Frank Davis, A. B. Walters, John Fleming, John Carmichael, Mrs. Elsie Shelton, Mrs. Alice E. Hubbert.

Rev. Sydney Strong, Hulet M. Webb, George P. Moore, Mrs. Max Young, Mrs. Mae Milligan, and Mrs. Eleanor Carpen.

Counties of the state entitled to more than one delegate are: Eastern, 3; Clark, 2; Clarke, 2; Franklin, 2; Grays Harbor, 2; Island, 2; Kitsap, 1; Skagit, 2; Lewis, 5; Pierce, 10; Skagit, 2; Snohomish, 6; Spokane, 2; Thurston, 2; Whatcom, 4; Yakima, 2.

Farmers' War Boom of Real Estate Has Vanished Completely

Farm land prices have dropped to pre-war level again after the inflation of the war period, according to the figures published by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural foundation. Farm land "values," as the report calls the figures, have dropped more than \$8,000,000.

The slump involves all but three states, although the Midwest and grain-growing areas are hardest hit. The report states that:

"Good plow lands in Iowa that averaged \$257 an acre for the entire state five years ago are now valued at an average price of \$169 an acre. Good plow lands in Ohio shrunk in value from \$132 an acre to \$96 during the same period. The equivalent figures for Illinois are \$213 in 1920 and \$148 in 1924. South Dakota shows a shrinkage of 59 per cent. Western irrigated lands make the best showing taken as a whole."

"The \$18,000,000,000 shrinkage is figured on the basis of the 1920 census valuation. This decline brings farm land values back practically to the 1916 level. The last nine years have shown practically no increase in farm land values in the better farming regions. The temporary rise in 1919-1920 benefitted no farmer, unless he sold and is no longer a farmer."

"Russia and Germany."

NEW YORK, July 8.—The new wonder film, which has had such wide publicity and has met with great success wherever it was shown, is coming to the Sheffield theater at Sheffield and Sutter Aves., Brownsville, tomorrow, July 9, at 8 p. m. You can travel thru Russia and Germany without passports, baggage or letters of credit, and you can do it in two hours without leaving your home town.

All those who have not yet seen the picture have another chance of seeing it in Brownsville, where it will be shown for the first and only time. Admission is 25 cents. In addition to "Russia-Germany" the usual daily program of the theater will be shown. Auspices Committee for International Workers' Aid.

"Topsy and Eva."

Monday night was "Cicero Night" at the second opening of "Topsy and Eva" in the Selwyn theatre.

"Topsy," Miss Rosetta Duncan, although she looked more like a Zulu islander bedecked in white war paint than a "Dixie" Negress, was deservedly the star of the show.

The irony and pathos, which is this comedienne's medium, concealed more truth than fiction.

"O, Lord, stop twanging! that harp and listen to me awhile," which Topsy uttered when she was trying to pray Eva back to life, might have been the long suffering wail of the entire Negro race. The show was a musical comedy farce on Uncle Tom's Cabin. It was Uncle Tom's Cabin as Charlie Chaplin would have it played.

Uncle Tom, whose strongest appeal is his mellow bass voice backed Miss Duncan up in his ironical comments on the Negro question. Uncle Tom, in one instance was halfheartedly trying to assure Topsy that, "The good Lord doesn't forget us niggers."

"Everything I ever has prayed for is gotten," said Uncle Tom, then as if thinking the terrible suffering he had gone thru as a member of the black race, he drew a laugh by adding, "In time—in time."

The Monday night audience was evidently largely composed of the curious who were there to see the bandages Topsy wore and sympathizing with her for the brutal beating given her by the Cicero police. A large wreath of flowers bearing a ribbon lettered, "In memory of Cicero," decorated the lobby. Topsy interspersed many comments on Cicero and bootleggers and police violence in her lines, to the point of being tiresome, but the audience seemed to eat it up.

"Eva," the other Duncan sister, although dressed as a kiddie, made her appeal as an alluring, fully matured woman. "God will rock you to sleep in his arms," Eva said to Topsy in a baby voice. "I'd like to rock Eva to sleep in my arms," a man in the audience remarked.

The show as a whole was good enough to barely escape boring the audience, which is high praise for a musical comedy. There was good nature on the Negro question from Topsy and Uncle Tom. There were the enticing voice and figure of Eva. There was some good dancing and singing.

Above all there was curiosity centering around Topsy's bandaged nose. The audience wanted to acclaim the martyr who had escaped with her life after an encounter with the bootlegging thugs who are the guardians of large corporations against the interests of the people of Western Electric town.

TEHERAN, Persia, July 8.—The Persian government has issued a decree for the protection of women and children in the carpet weaving industry.

The decree provides a maximum working day of 8 hours, a minimum age of 8 years for boys and 10 years for girls, separate work places for boys and for girls, with forewomen to supervise the girls, exclusion of workers with contagious diseases, prohibition of underground or damp work shops, monthly sanitary inspection of work shops.

The only punishment for infringement is a small fine or imprisonment not exceeding 20 days.

PERSIA ABOLISHES CHILD LABOR — FOR KIDS UNDER 8 YEARS

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NEW YORK, July 8.—Victory for the 40,000 strikers in the men's and children's clothing industry in New York seems probable following the settlement of the newly organized New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union.

The employers' organization represents about 25 per cent of the production in this market, and a majority of the independent manufacturers have already applied for a settlement on the basis of the union demands accepted by the exchange.

Union Asks Besses' Bonds.

But the difficulty in the New York market is not in securing contracts with the employers, as the union has learned by costly experience, but in enforcing contracts after they are signed. Therefore the union is requiring cash bonds of the independent manufacturers as evidence of good faith in signing with the union.

The greatest gain for the union that has come out of the strike is the organization of a responsible employers' exchange with which the Amalgamated can deal. The settlement provides for a minimum wage scale, dependent upon production. Arbitration machinery, which has worked successfully in the Chicago and Rochester markets, is to be set up.

Unemployment Insurance.

An unemployment insurance fund is established by the agreement, which follows the plan worked out in Chicago during the last year. This plan provides for one and one-half per cent of the weekly earnings to be paid in by each worker, and an equal amount to be paid by the employer during the working period. Benefits are fixed at 40 per cent of the full time earnings, with a maximum benefit of \$20 a week, the benefit period being limited to a maximum of five weeks in any single year. The funds are entrusted to a board of trustees composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives, with an impartial chairman. The Chicago fund had \$1,500,000 in it when the first distribution took place in May at the close of the first year.

Pay For Holidays.

The new agreement also retains the minimum wage, week work, 44 hour week and full pay for five legal holidays.

An important new provision is that every manufacturer, member of the association, shall pay every week to the union's unemployment fund, a sum equal to 3 per cent of his total payroll. This is in addition to the regular wages paid to the workers. The property, control and management fund rests exclusively with the union.

The agreement also provides for enforcement of the rule that all cloth hats and caps, contracted for by the members of the association, shall be produced only in good union shops. It further provides that no cut goods shall be bought by any manufacturer to be produced in his inside shop.

Keeps Tab On Contractors.

Every manufacturer, member of the association, must register with the union all contractors and jobbers with whom he is contracting for work.

As security, every manufacturer, member of the association deposits \$200 into the security trust fund which is deposited in a bank, in the name of a trustee. This fund is drawn upon to pay any fines that the board of adjustment may award to the union, or its individual members, against any member of the association for violations of the agreement.

President M. Zaritsky of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers states that the union is determined to secure the same conditions through the trade. The union has received applications for settlement from practically all the larger and more respectable independent manufacturers.

As to the subcontractors and contractors, the union will insist that they reform their shops.

The strike was one hundred per cent complete and all unsettled shops have been tied up.

AMALGAMATED STRIKE VICTORY LIKELY IN N. Y.

Clothing Workers Make Big Gain

By LUDWELL DENNY
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)
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NEW YORK, July 8.—The Hamburg section committee of the International Workers' Aid, the officials of the German Trade Unions (A. D. G. B.), put every obstacle in the way of aid to the locked-out dock workers in Hamburg.

Recently when a shipment of food-stuffs sent by the American workers, arrived, the section committee proposed to the A. D. G. B. in Hamburg that the distribution of food take place jointly with them, but the Hamburg Trade Union officials refused to make any common cause in this work of proletarian aid. These same officials which control the Gewerkschaftshaus even refused to allow the use of a hall where the distribution of food-stuffs could take place.

The locked out workers on the other hand, have very eagerly co-operated with the International Workers' Aid and in spite of the sabotage, their officials have expressed their warmest greetings to the I. W. W. and to the various national sections for the work they have been doing in behalf of these locked out workers.

Party Policy Unanimous.

MOSCOW, May 26.—(By Mail).—After two days' debate on the reports of Mr. Zinoviev and Mr. Stalin, the conference of the Russian Communist party approved without a dissenting vote the political line of the central committee of the party.

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES TEARING SECRECY LID OFF REICHSTAG DOINGS

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
BERLIN, July 8.—German parliamentarians are worrying about the announcement of the Communists that the pledge of secrecy in executive sessions will not be observed by them. The reichstag never goes into executive session but its foreign affairs committee does. A party must have 20 deputies before it can claim a seat on that committee. In the last reichstag the Communist delegation was only 17 strong. Now they have over 60, with 3 members on the foreign affairs committee. These three refuse to bind themselves to secrecy. The committee is perplexed as to what to do, for instance, during the negotiations over the Dawes report.

The capitalists of other countries have a regular army of propagandists and agents provocateur trying to stir up trouble and sabotage the administration of the present rulers of Mexico. The British oil magnates, even under a so-called labor government, are carrying on a campaign of disruption against the present Mexican government.

The bankers who had agreed to loan a considerable sum of money to the Mexican government on certain conditions have now withdrawn their aid. This action was taken largely thru the efforts of the British bankers.

The action of the British envoy, Cummins, in defying the authority of the Mexican government not alone had the sanction of Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, but also of the American bankers, who are urging Washington to adopt sterner measures toward the Mexican government.

It is true they have no good grounds for hostile action just now, but a casus belli can be easily framed. The Coolidge administration is watching today's elections in Mexico with much interest. If Coolidge gets back into the White House next November, it is likely that Dawes will head another committee of experts to go into Mexico and put the country on a paying basis for Wall Street.

The De La Huerta faction, routed on the battlefield has its agents in the United States, actively propagandizing against the Obregon-Calles regime. It is more than a coincidence, that Andrew Mellon, secretary of the United States treasury was accompanied to the bankers' conference in London, by the same Mr. Cummins, who was kicked out of Mexico for challenging the government's authority in the case of the wealthy plutocrats.

There is very little doubt here that the elections will result in a victory for General Calles.

Shoe Workers Win Right to Picket in Calvin's Home State

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
BROOKTON, Mass., July 8.—The right to picket was affirmed by the Superior Court of Massachusetts this week in disposing of the 169 cases arising out of last summer's strike of the Brockton Shoe Workers' union. All the cases were cleaned up by a settlement reached in a conference between District Attorney Williams of Brockton and representatives of the union by which a number of the strikers agreed to pay a fine for loitering and the rest plead nolo.

The outstanding feature of the case was the fact that Judge Albert E. Avery made a clear-cut distinction between those defendants who were picketing and those who were loitering or were guilty of disorderly conduct. This was construed as a victory for the strikers who looked upon the proceedings as "a conspiracy to destroy the right of peaceful picketing which is likely to spread to other states if not checked." The right of the Brockton Shoe Workers to retain "their legal and moral right to picket" was backed by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Monarchist Demonstrations.

The monarchists manage somehow to invent one excuse after another for a demonstration. And while the minister of the interior or the police inevitably promise that the demonstration shall not be of a political character, the monarchists always put over a political act. This week the unveiling in honor of the imperial guards at Potsdam who fell in the world war supplied the excuse. The ex-crown prince who had run away, stood there again in full military uniform, with decorations and all the other trappings. His brother, Eitel Fritz, former chief of the guards, stood by his side. The monarchists are feverishly at work to bring back the "good old days."

Flyers Push to Persia.

CALCUTTA, July 8.—The American air squadron flying around the world left Karachi today for Charar, Persia.

Vote Farmer-Labor Ticket.

To The DAILY WORKER.—While the mills and factories in and about the Pittsburgh district are further curtailing production by only working a few days a week and many are closed down completely; with constant rumors of this and that factory to be closed down from one to three months; with many workers reduced in working hours; with also a reduction in wages in proportion to the reduction in hours; with wages of unorganized workers running from 25c an hour to 50c an hour, but the highest priced workers are being laid off and others being hired and placed in their positions at almost 30 per cent less than was paid others working the same job. On the heels of this comes a continual advance in the cost of living; rents here this spring advanced from 10 per cent to 50 per cent; the rent for any house within reason to live in is from \$50 a month and up.

Now the latest of these is to be put into effect by the Equitable Gas Co. It will amount to about a 19 per cent increase in gas rates. They do not have to strip to get it either; all they do is notify the Public Service Commission and its customers. They control all the gas, and you either pay or have the gas shut off. Now when I came to Pittsburgh nine years ago, gas was 25c a thousand feet, now it costs 53c a thousand feet, and is to be increased 19 per cent over the present rate, which equals an increase in gas rates in the last nine years of over 150 per cent.

Now then, workers, gas will soon be 25c a foot, at this rate, and electricity will follow in the same suit, as long as the capitalists have control of these necessities of life. There is only one way to stop this and that is the creation of a class Farmer-Labor Political party to take over these necessities of life for the benefit of all and not for the profits of a few. Workers, support the men who were placed on the ticket at the St. Paul convention.

Yours, a forward thinker and supporter of the DAILY WORKER and Labor Herald.

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THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON
LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

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Yours, a forward

BRATIANO BROS. ESTABLISH NEW OIL DIPLOMACY

Rumania's Premier Hard on Investigators

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
VIENNA, July 8.—Premier Bratiano of Rumania, unlike Mussolini of Italy will not be obliged to commit murder in order to hide his speculations. There is nothing to hide. The gentleman robs publicly and with the aid of the press. "Open grafting openly arrived at" is the way he improves on one of the Wilson points that died even before Wilson.

Rumania's interesting premier poses as one of the sentinels of civilization standing guard over the capitalist virgin in danger of being raped by the Bolshevik brute who stands grinning savagely across the Danube river. But the fact is that the capitalist virgin, who fears more for her profits than she does for her virtue, has already been defiled by her whilom guardian and could not fare any worse from the Red Army of Russia, than she has at the hands of Bratiano.

Confiscate Property!
The two brothers, have set up in the oil business, and horrors, what the devil do they do but turn around and confiscate \$150,000,000 worth of foreign oil properties. To a capitalist it makes little difference who robs him, but to the whole capitalist system it does. The Communists are out to destroy private ownership of public property and establish a system of common ownership to the advantage of the producers and all the people. The Bratiano brothers are pirates who have robbed SOME capitalists for their own private interest. While this kind of conduct may draw notes and threats from the governments owned by the oil magnates, it will not bring about united action of all the capitalists opinion that there is no danger of a sily happened had Rumania taken a wallop at the capitalist system.

War Against Russia.
The Rumanian premier is of the opinion that Russia is the danger against Rumania, as would have power between Russia and Rumania for many years. Perhaps the danger is postponed as a result of the big explosion which destroyed a great Rumanian munitions factory recently, and also because of the action of the Czech workers in refusing to transport war material to Poland and Rumania destined for use against Soviet Russia.

It is no secret that before the fall of Poincare, the little estate snatched by France was feverishly preparing for war against the Soviet Republic. The puppets of capitalism ruling the small countries now try to make it appear that Russia is the aggressor and that only fear of a united front of Italy, France and England against such action prevents Russia from marching her troops into Bessarabia.

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CITY STATE D.

DISCUSS WORLD PROGRAM FOR COMMUNISTS

(Continued from page 1.)

between "leaders" and others will be different. Goethe is recognized on all sides as the greatest German poet without having been elected to this position. In this way all men of genius are socially recognized without being arranged in organizations.

This non-class relationship can, given certain pre-requisites, change into a class relationship. This is not possible among the bourgeoisie because the difference between the upper strata of the bourgeoisie and the average bourgeois is much slighter than between the ruling strata of the working class leaders and the average proletarian. The guarantees lie in the cultural uplifting of a growing number of men of our class. There will be no real danger if real progress is made in the cultural uplifting of the masses. The organizational pre-requisite consists in the monopoly of education. Never was this problem so clear as now. At the Second Congress Lenin said: The problem of selecting the people is the most important problem. But that represents a very long period of development. With us the most important conquest is the changing of mass psychology and the creation of new "cadres."

This ended comrade Bukharin's report.

Clara Zetkin: There is yet another factor: i.e. not only the destruction of the bourgeois monopoly of education but the will to use the possibilities of education to the utmost extent. Who, however, can guarantee the complete utilization of this will? For this it is necessary to change mass psychology, abolish the division of labor and the distinction between intellectuals on the part of manual workers. If this division becomes deeper, it will imply not only a degradation of the classes, but of humanity. The distinction must be reduced and finally removed. That is not simple, but it must be done.

The World Viewpoint.
Comrade Varga: Two ideas must be kept separated here. These are the question of the ripeness of the proletariat and the question of the characteristics of individual countries, but these two matters must be treated together. I have for a long time struggled to secure that in the program there should be included, besides the dynamic structure of the transition from capitalism to socialism, a concrete picture conveying from a world point of view the characteristics of the period. This is after the revolution, production fell.

We know that it must be so, but what is the way to higher production?

We may talk, for instance, of the development of types and the standardization necessary, on the practical grounds, for the prevailing mistake, in all our parties, is that to the extent of 99 percent they are occupied with their own countries.

How can we develop these types? There are three points to consider:

1. The ripeness of the country. Whether this group still has hopes of achieving higher economic development under capitalism.

2. Countries in which capitalism has already reached its zenith or has passed it, in which the struggle for power in the historical sense is already more acute.

3. Countries where the struggle for power is already at an end. Within the first two groups there is a political division according to whether the country is imperialistic or is an object of imperialistic development.

Bound up with this question is the development of the working class movement, and in particular the revolutionary movement in the countries concerned.

Different Types.
In the first group, i.e. in those groups of countries where progress is still possible, we find always that the working class movement is not yet strong. There is, however, the type of the labor party (British) which occurs because capitalism is still in the stage of upward development, and can therefore give its aristocracy of labor a higher standard of living.

In those countries which have already reached or passed the zenith, revolutionary parties develop because the bourgeoisie is no longer economically in the position to offer the working class a rising standard of living—and cannot even offer it to the aristocracy of labor. It should be a part of the program of individual countries to elaborate and to emphasize Bukharin's proposition with regard to the difference between American and French capitalism. In the program we should deal with the ripeness of the revolutionary struggle. Bukharin's chief idea with regard to the question, by what kind of objective paths are we assured that capitalism will collapse or can be overthrown, indicates that the dynamic of reproduction of contradictions rests upon an ever rising series of stages. This is correct. But we must oppose the idea that these contradictions can at any time produce a crisis. Before the world war there were seven or eight imperialistic States. It is inconceivable that there may finally (after sev-

eral more imperialistic wars) be one single Imperialistic State which will rule all the others. These contradictions will not simply disappear. We must not give any kind of fatalistic note to our program, neither in Rosa Luxemburg's sense, nor by the teaching that the contradictions will become more and more involved. We must emphasize the active part to be played by the proletariat as the most real, and the final guarantee for the workers' victory.

Less Work; More Production.

As far as the question of dictatorship is concerned at first, there must be a reduction in the standard of living. I think that there must be great emphasis on the fact that the possibility of nationalization of production stands as an alternative to capitalism. We should say: you will work less, nevertheless, production will be greater.

The final question is the part of the intelligentsia in the dictatorship. We must consider the matter from two sides:

1. Bukharin has said that with the raising of the cultural level this difference will be reduced, but that on the other side there must be a difference between the intelligentsia in the leading strata under capitalism, and in the communist state or the stage of transition. The leading strata in the capitalist state enjoy an enormously high material standard of living. In a socialist State, that must be prevented, and in Russia it is being prevented so that the intelligentsia, as far as their standard of living is concerned, are not far removed from the proletariat. In a higher stage of development the natural consequences will be as follows: the power of production will become so great that each worker will require to work from three to four hours. As a result of this, the difference will finally disappear because the worker will become just as intellectually developed as the man who lives by his intellect.

Dwolski: I should like to put forward a question with regard to the problem of production. We generally assert that immediately after the social revolution production will fall. That is clear, but in his report Comrade Bukharin does not put the other question: how can we guarantee the proletariat a higher standard of living? In my opinion this question must be dealt with in the program because all the reformists oppose us with the assertion that, in Russia, immediately after the revolution, production will fall. I should like to put forward a question with regard to the problem of production. We generally assert that immediately after the social revolution production will fall. That is clear, but in his report Comrade Bukharin does not put the other question: how can we guarantee the proletariat a higher standard of living? In my opinion this question must be dealt with in the program because all the reformists oppose us with the assertion that, in Russia, immediately after the revolution, production will fall. I should like to put forward a question with regard to the problem of production. We generally assert that immediately after the social revolution production will fall. That is clear, but in his report Comrade Bukharin does not put the other question: how can we guarantee the proletariat a higher standard of living? In my opinion this question must be dealt with in the program because all the reformists oppose us with the assertion that, in Russia, immediately after the revolution, production will fall.

Development of Types.

In Germany the upper strata of the bourgeoisie, consisting of at least three millions, have a standard of living apparently five times that of the proletariat. If we can win over a part of this stratum we have already secured a fund. We must discuss the new distribution of productive power. Under capitalist production, a great party of productive power is used in making articles of luxury, but under socialist production, this motive would decline. This point must in some way be formulated. We need not speak of the development of types, but at least we must indicate some means by which we shall increase production. A general formula just as Varga gives, is certainly not enough.

Bukharin: Replying to the discussion. I myself am in favor of the most careful formulation of all problems. In my report I have touched upon various questions, not because they ought all to be included in the program, but because we need clearness among ourselves.

We are speaking here only of an introduction to the program which can only consist of a general description of the period.

What has been said about the development of types and standardization, belongs to another part of the program. In the introductory part, we should formulate the objective tendencies of development; that is, tendencies and their control, without detail. If we formulate more in detail, we shall risk entering upon prophecy.

As far as types of countries are concerned, Thalheimer is right in his description of the various processes of the whole method of transition. What he said about tactics does not belong to this part. We can lay it down that the process will be peculiar to their circumstances, and perhaps give one or two sentences on that point, and deal with this point more extensively in the section on tactics.

I have dealt, theoretically, with the question of single trusts, to which Varga referred, in my book "World Economy and Imperialism." Practical application of one single trust will be found to be absolutely academic. For the rest, it should not be placed in the introduction. There is another place for it. With regard to production, two sections of the program have been confused. Glowing pictures form part of a description of Communist society. If we deal with changes in production on a world scale in the general section, we shall gain become prophetic. We shall run into the danger of rationalistic construction.

Will Eliminate Class War Costs.

The same remarks apply to the problem of non-productive consumption. In the early stage, non-productive consumption will increase. We cannot immediately construct a new apparatus. In communist society there will be various factors, such as the disappearance of the costs of the class war, etc. Neither can we speak in detail of the various questions regarding the possibility of the degradation of the intellectuals in connection with the various social structures. This introductory part must contain perfectly clear propositions, with which all comrades are in agreement, and these propositions must be quite briefly stated. I will try to put my report in writing, and to write the draft. Comrades will then be able to make additions in writing.

Thalheimer: 1. Regarding the different types of countries. Distinction must here be made in accordance with the possible forms of the change to socialism. These matters should be clearly separated.

2. How far can we go into detail in describing the various forms of transition? We should distinguish the various basic demands with the greatest clearness (e.g. the expropriation without compensation of great landowners), but on the other hand we should be very careful in giving these differences in detail because the main point will still be experience.

I think that we all assume that the German, English and French revolutions have given rise to definite transitional demands, and that also the German revolution will bring us new experiences, the specific forms of which we shall only slightly foresee. I say this only by way of explanation. We have tried to work out a program of first general principles, but in a few weeks the conditions have already changed.

Then the second question: the degradation of the proletariat intelligentsia in the period of transition. Here one must raise especially the question of change in the division of labor. Together with this question we should consider the division between manual and brain work, between town and country, divisions within industry, and within the professions. One other point with regard to the danger of degradation of the intelligentsia must be mentioned. The greatness of this danger is in a high degree dependent upon the type of transition, and the relative importance of the various types of conditions. For instance, a working class of twenty millions as against a peasant class of from ten to fifteen millions presents a different spectacle than three million workers against eighty million peasants.

BRAZIL TROOPS REBEL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Military Rule in Force in Some Sections

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 8.—A section of the army of the state of Sao Paulo rebelled against its officers early Saturday, seized public buildings and caused considerable excitement before order was restored by federal troops over Saturday and today.

The movement apparently started over dissatisfaction at the decision of the Sao Paulo state government to renew its contract for a French military mission, which has been instructing the state's military forces for the last three years.

Troops in several barracks gathered quietly in the early morning, seized a number of officers and started a parley with the state government.

Street Fighting.
The officers, backed by Governor Carlos de Campos and the federal garrison, refused to yield to the rebels' demands, and there was some street fighting Saturday.

A dispatch to the government organ, Jornal do Commercio, here today says the insurrection has been quelled.

The federal government, however, has declared martial law in the federal district (Rio de Janeiro and environs), the state of Rio de Janeiro and the state of Sao Paulo.

Rail communication between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo city, the second city of the republic and center of Brazil's coffee industry, has been taken over by the military and public traffic prohibited. The military also has assumed control of telephone and telegraph communications.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Open Air Meetings.
This Week.
WEDNESDAY—Fullerton and Halsted, North Side Branch, 7 P. M.
THURSDAY—62nd and Halsted, Englewood Branch, 7 P. M.
FRIDAY—North and Rockwell, N. W. English, P. Division and Washington, Herold, 7 P. M.
SATURDAY—Roosevelt and Central Park, Douglas Park Jewish, W. P. 2, 30th and Michigan, Pullman Sub-CCC, SUNDAY—Marshallfield and Roosevelt, Marshallfield, Y. W. L.
Meeting of Engaged City Executive Council, Wednesday, July 9th, at Room 303, 168 W. Washington St. Special matters affecting the language sections will be taken up. See that your language City Central sends a delegate.

Room to Rent.
Single or double. WINOCUR, 3538 Thomas St. Four blocks from Humboldt park.

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NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Open Air Meetings.
Saturday, July 12.
Section 3—110 St. and 5th Ave. Speakers to be announced.
Section 4—Grand St. Extension, Bklyn. Speaker to be announced.
Section 5—Stone and Pitkin Aves., Bklyn. Speaker: George Powers.
Section 6—25th St. and Mermad Ave., Coney Island.
Other meetings are being arranged which comrades will find advertised in the local party press.

Young Workers Hold Grand Picnic Here Next Sunday, All Day

The Karl Liebknecht branch of the Young Workers' League of America, will hold a grand picnic at Brand's Park, 3258 Elston Ave., on Sunday, July 13. Tickets bought in advance will be 35 cents. If purchased at the gate, they will be 50 cents.

A lively program of entertainment is promised to all young workers who wish to come and enjoy a ripping good time. From 10 a. m. to whenever the music stops—there will be fun for all who come. Bring your friends, young workers, whether they belong to the league or not and get them interested in the peppy bunch of young people in the country.

No Wob Scare This Week.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—One week elapsed; no wobblies blamed for causing the foot and mouth disease.

PHILADELPHIA NOTICE Help the Starving Children of Germany

ATTEND THE FIRST GRAND ANNUAL
PICNIC
GIVEN BY THE
Internationale Arbeiter-Hilfe
(International Workers' Aid)
SOUTH PHILA. SCHUETZEN PARK
83rd and Tincum Ave.
Saturday, July 12, 1924
Dancing — Games — Refreshments — Sports
Articles Left from the Bazaar will be Raffle Off
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
DIRECTIONS:—From Subway take Chester Car No. 37 at 13th and Market St. Get off at 84th St. Walk one square South. From South Philadelphia: Take Southwestern Line on Jackson St. or Moyamensing Ave. and get off at Schuetzen Park stop.

STRIKING CLAY WORKERS CRY 'BACK TO UNION'

Boss Had Tricked Them into Dropping Charter

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
PEORIA, Ill., July 8.—"We were fooled by the boss when we surrendered our union. We want our charter back," declare the striking brick-makers at the Carter yards in East Peoria.

Last February the men dropped their union affiliation with the United Brick & Clay workers on an understanding with the Carter company that there would be no changes in wages or working conditions.

Now the men are on strike maintaining a strong picket line while they are reorganizing their union. The Carter people did not attempt to lower wages but they made working conditions intolerable by giving their straw bosses power to nag and browbeat the men. The men while they had a union did not stand for cussing or arbitrary treatment. After they dropped the charter they found they had to take what the employer pleased to give them.

Before striking they began to rebuild their organization. The employer refused recognition and fired every man known to belong to the new union. The three Carter yards are shut tight by the strike.

Metal Workers Unite.
MOSCOW, July 8.—The British Union of Metal Workers has decided to admit the Russian Metal Workers' Union to the membership of the International Federation of Metal Workers.

SOUTH BEND TO PICNIC FOR DAILY WORKER AID AT RUM VILLAGE PARK

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 8.—An International Picnic will be given by the city central committee of the local branch of the Workers Party at Rum Village Park on Sunday, July 13, at 1 p. m. Soft drinks and other refreshments as well as plenty of entertainment are promised all who come. Music and dancing will feature the entertainment and there will be good speakers. The profits of the picnic will go to the DAILY WORKER.

Equal Opportunity to Die—All Artist Found in America

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Ivor Williams was internationally known as an artist, but the best capitalism could give him was such pressing poverty and indebtedness that he inhaled gas and died. His wife was put under arrest and kept from her husband's body all night to prevent her from following him in death.

DAILY WORKER TONIC TO MINDS OF JEWISH TUBERCULAR PATIENTS

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
DENVER, Colo., July 8.—The patients at the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, 3800 Colfax Ave., are eager readers of the DAILY WORKER. One of the patients, A. Pinch, has said that the sick inmates are thoroughly disgusted with the local capitalist press. He says: "But they (the lying capitalist sheets) shall not and will not succeed to hold us in that darkness as long as the DAILY WORKER is published. It keeps us always informed with the latest news in the political and economical developments in the world. It keeps our minds in a state of freshness; it is our sunshine in cloudy days. We read and read each line, the paper is passed from one to another until it is almost worn out. Long live the DAILY WORKER (not the king or 'kink')."

The Western Electric expose especially interested the patients, they state.

Neffs Plans Picnic Next Sunday to Aid Daily Worker Fight

NEFFS, Ohio, July 8.—A great crowd of workers and farmers from this vicinity is expected to attend the big picnic which comes off at Charlie Perunko's Farm on Sunday, July 13. Admission is free and there will be plenty of good music, dancing, and other entertainment as well as delicious refreshments. The proceeds of the picnic will be divided between the DAILY WORKER and the language federations' papers. Everybody come, is the word.

Russian Bank at Chita.
MOSCOW, July 8.—The industrial bank is opening a branch office at Chita.

NEARING SEES COMMUNIST SOCIETY RISING FROM NEXT CAPITALIST WAR

(By The Federated Press)

BELMAR, N. J., July 8.—Socialist and Communist points of view clashed in the closing sessions of the Belmar conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, and ended by agreeing to disagree. Morris Hillquit, socialist, maintained the sufficiency of the program of the recent Hamburg conference and said that the labor movements of Great Britain, France and Germany were heading in that direction. He said the European situation was hopeful and that economic restoration would come when the United States waded her war debts. He urged such a plank for the Cleveland platform of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Scott Nearing and others charged that Hillquit had minimized the tremendous role of Russia and done less than justice to the significance of the Russian revolution. They held that it was idle to talk of peace. War, much as we may dislike it, is inevitable under the capitalist system. We must be prepared for it and out of it must seek to erect a Communist society.

Nothing in Common.
Nearing took Hillquit to task for identifying the progressives and radicals. The progressives believe in tinkering up the present system; the radicals believe in the necessity of a new system. After explaining that American capital has determined on the economic destruction or dictatorship of Europe, Nearing said: "We live in a world where civilization must be destroyed in the interests of human well-being because civilization is the expression of an iniquitous, wasteful and violent form of capitalism."

Replying to those who urged that Communists be left outside the unions and a labor party, Captain Paxton Hibben said that the movement must be united if it is to be effective.

Marines Bessing Latin America.
Economic domination by the United States in the 20 Latin American countries was described by S. G. Immen, secretary, committee on co-operation in Latin America. The United States naval mission to Brazil has aroused great distrust in the Argentine and started a disastrous armament race between the two nations, he said. In 11 of the 20 Latin American countries not only do United States capitalists have a dominant influence, but American customs inspectors, sometimes backed by American marines, are in actual authority.

Conflict with Japan as a result of the insult carried in the United States immigration act excluding all Japanese was discussed, with Nearing pointing out the economic war between the United States and Japan for power in Asia. Miss Yarnell of California spoke of the excellent quality of the Japanese workers and their general loyalty to other workers in times of strikes and their increasingly high standard of wages. She felt that much of the Californian opposition was based on fear of the ability and diligence of the Japanese.

Send in that Subscription Today.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

ANTI-SOVIETS ARE A WEARIN' OF THE GREEN

American Office Is in New York Basement

(By the Federated Press.)
NEW YORK, July 8.—And now it is the "green" counter-revolution which promises to overturn the Soviet regime. Its American plenipotentiary, who has just established himself in the basement at 324 East 14th St., advised the Federated Press that the big play is scheduled for next spring. It was originally slated for this autumn, but a postponement was made necessary by doubts of complete success.

Alexei Moskwin, who brings this message direct from Akashev, the "green" leader, styles himself "delegate and representative of the All-Russian Peasants' association."

The association, he demonstrates, can trace its genealogy back to 1905, when an organization of the same name was formed. It was revived by anti-Soviet elements more recently, and now has 15 branches outside of Russia.

The American branch will no doubt assume some importance, as it already has the cooperation of Boris Bakmetiev, whom Hughes continues to look upon as the representative of the Russian people. With Bakmetiev's help Moskwin hopes to form a syndicate of American business men, who will be given a monopoly of Russian trade "when the Soviets collapse," in return for present financial support of the "green" propaganda.

Several local papers have taken Moskwin seriously, quoting from his "statistical" of alleged Bolshevik atrocities and his "appeal to the cultured people of the world." One piece of propaganda ends in a prophetic strain, thus:

"The peasants will finally win. Our green banner, with the image of Christ on it, combined with the tricolor, will soon be hoisted on the ancient Moscow Kremlin!"

Mexico Nationalizes Brewery When Boss Shuts Down Plant

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—The Mexican government has taken over the large brewery of Orizaba. The company shut down and fired all its employees without paying them the \$7,500 it owed in wages. The government is trying to reopen the brewery.

Mexican Landowners Howl.
MEXICO CITY, July 8.—The landowners of Zacatecas complain that 35 large ranches have been cut to pieces in the land distribution program of the last two months.

HOLD-UP METHODS OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCY EXPOSED BY TWO JOBLESS GIRLS WHO BUCKED GRAFT SYSTEM

By LENA CHERNENKO and ROSE BECKELMAN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 8.—"1000 Waitresses! Wanted immediately!" This greeted our eyes, when, having long been jobless, we decided to look for work as waitresses, to tide us over the summer. We naturally went right up to the United Employment Agency, at 72nd Street and Third Avenue, New York City, which promised offhandedly the master we had been seeking.

We were met by an energetic woman, who directed us further down the hall. The United Employment Agency occupies the entire first floor of the corner building, and also spills into the next building—evidently a growing business. The space is split up by partitions and curtains—for a purpose, as we later discovered.

The place seemed quite full; men and women, boys and girls, sat and stood around. There was an air of apathy, which we did not then observe, but noted later. We were directed to a small, shrewd-looking man, in a tan silk suit, who bestowed his attention, after one or two efforts on our part. "Yes, I think I can place you. Mountains or seashores?" And with the feeling of a Mrs. Smythe-Burford, we considered a moment, and said "Seashore."

Three Dollars, Please.
We paid our deposit of three dollars each, and were told to come the following Tuesday, with our luggage. We understood, vaguely, that there would surely be a position in some hotel or resort for us.

On Tuesday morning, the United Employment Agency seemed more than before a place of activity, of bustle, of action. We gave the people, many the same we had seen Thursday, a fleeting shot, but did not consider them again. There were about twenty of us chosen ones, and the keynote was a feeling of elation. We had jobs! We were going to spend the summer at the seashore and put away a "little" as preparation for the winter months. "All those Edgemere," called the fat, pompous looking man, who was to take us out, and herded the luggage-laden into the hall. We joked and laughed and got acquainted. Then a new call came up the line. "Have your fare ready. 44 cents. . . . 44 cents."

Strike Against Graft.
Edgemere reached, the fat one hurried us off again, and with him an undersized, pimply youth, who impressed one with the idea that without him the United Employment Agency would long since have disintegrated.

A few steps from the carline the United Employment Agency sign again greeted us. It was rather a large frame-house, with a porch, and there were many outside and who we had seen in the other office.

After the usual hostile silence, we got to chatting with the girls. One

load started off to some hotel, and the girl next to us laughed. We talked to her, and she said, in German, "They're going. Soon they will return. I have been here for five days, being sent out and returning." Further questioning gave us the information that they charged 50 cents a night to sleep in the house—seven or eight in a room. Then we began to see the need for the partitions back in the office, the need for such a large house here, and the importance of bringing our luggage. We decided to investigate further and if our suspicions proved correct, make some kind of demonstration and leave for the city that very afternoon. The demonstration did take place, and we left, taking with us five others.

To Many Submissives.
We were determined to get our deposits back at any cost, and arrived at the United Employment Agency at 72nd Street the next morning, at 12 o'clock. We found it exceedingly hard to pin down one of the gentlemen that had been so easy to locate before. However our revolutionary ardor sustained us, and we searched for them thoroly. We uncovered the secret of many a partition that morning. In one, people who had been waiting two months, in another place, one month, etc. Many people were waiting with the hope of having their money returned, being respectful and submissive the while.

Waiting for the head boss to return, we discussed between ourselves some fitting epithets for these middle-men, who make their nasty little piles, not brazenly as a capitalist employer, but thru the very heart-blood of the worker, and do not give him even the customary title to sustain life.

"The dirty, lousy shysters!" when we were interrupted by "O-o-o-o! Oh! Such language! I don't have to listen to that! Return them their money!" The "very redneck" bookkeeper had risen, and was glaring at us. She dashed down the hall shouting "Mr. Kovess!" We dashed after her.

Money Back if You Fight.
"O-o-o-o! Oh!" she repeated. "You ought to hear the language that one uses. Return their money. Throw them out of here. The common things!" In her outraged respectability she poured forth a torrent of abuse at us—words that to us were a liberal education, ending by a contemptuous glare, and, low and hissing, "Street walkers!" Three or four men took us to the desk, and there appeared also the woman who guarded the door, so that if one had not paid anything one returned and did so.

The headman instructed the clerk to make out the checks for us. While this was being done, the rest felt it their duty to reason (!!!!!) with us. "There's a good reason for pogroms being conducted against the Jews. Always kick!" "Go back to Russia!" "Bolsheviks," and always and ever the undernote "Street walkers!" "Street bums!"

We took the checks and had them cashed, feeling quite elated the while. We had beaten one of the parasitic games which lie at the outer edge of the huge capitalistic system, and we hoped many more back in that agency could see the whole business in the light we were seeing it.

"We do walk the streets, don't we, Lena?"
"Yes, wearing out our shoes, looking for a job."

Labor Hating Firm's Latest Program Is Tricking the Hens
(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The New Orleans Public Service, Inc., which lost \$1,000,000 in the strike of the street railway men three years ago, is now running advertisements in the local papers showing how by using electric light in their chicken coop you can fool the hens into laying more eggs a day.

"As the hen thinks, so do the eggs multiply," the utility trust declares. "If the hen thinks it is still daylight, she will continue to scratch around and feed, subsequently laying more eggs than she would otherwise do if turning to roost at nightfall. Artificial light serves the purpose practically, safely and with economy and convenience."

Send in that Subscription Today.

RUSSIA GRANTS AMERICAN AMUR GOLD PRIVILEGE

Soviets May Purchase Whole Output

(Rosta News.)

MOSCOW, July 8.—The union council of people's commissaries has ratified a concession agreement with an American syndicate headed by Mr. Jameson Wint for the working of the gold bearing areas along the River Hemirak in the Amur district. This is similar to the Smith concession, ratified last November for gold production along the River Charga.

The concessionaire undertakes to erect on the area assigned to him sufficient dredges to work steadily for a period of 20 years. The gold-bearing areas are to be properly equipped by him not later than July 15, 1925. He undertakes to work at least 2,572,000 cubic feet per season. In addition to paying rent for the area assigned to him, the concessionaire will also pay a certain percentage of the gross output of gold. The government is to have the prior right of buying the whole of the gold output.

The share of labor, and all matters relating thereto, are to be strictly in accordance with the established Soviet labor laws and regulations. They are to be governed by collective agreements between the concessionaire and the trade unions.

As a guarantee of the proper execution of the agreement, the concessionaire deposits property to the value of 35,000 gold roubles. All conflicts between the parties are to be submitted to the law courts of the Soviet Union. The concession is granted for 26 years.

Yakutsk Discusses Cooperative Aid In Siberian State

(Rosta News.)

MOSCOW, July 8.—A conference has been held at the Russo-Oriental chamber of commerce, with representatives of the Yakutsk co-operative movement, to discuss the question of the extension of long-term credits to the Yakutsk union of co-operatives.

The object is to supply provisions and goods to the entire cattle-breeding and agricultural population of the Yakutsk republic (Siberia), for inasmuch as the state fur purchasing organizations provide by way of exchange of goods but one part of the people, namely, the hunters, there is much room left for supplying goods to the remaining part.

Under the present conditions there is much smuggling of Japanese goods into the Yakutsk republic, and it is incumbent upon the co-operative movement of this region to see to it that the home market be supplied with the proper goods.

The conference has outlined the possibility of assisting the Yakutsk co-operation on the part of the Industrial bank and the All-Union Co-operative bank. The credits will run up to a sum of about 1,000,000 gold roubles in various goods, chiefly manufactured articles (cloths, etc.).

Child Newsies.

The Ohio Consumers' League recently studied more than 800 children found selling on the streets of Cleveland, 715 of whom were newsboys. Over one-third of these boys were under 12 years of age. The majority of them were earning less than \$3 a week and only 14 mothers out of 50 reported that the earnings of the children were needed at home. The children who did street trading were found to be far behind other children in school and more than half of them had physical defects which, it was believed, might be rendered serious by continued exposure and fatigue.

Typo Union Drive.

Open shop printers, in conjunction with the open shoppers of other trades, are aggressively at work trying to make Chicago an open shop town, declares Typographical Union No. 16 in launching its 1924 organization drive.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



RETIRED PACKING HOUSE WORKERS PLEAD FOR PENSION FUND RAPED BY ARMOUR AND MORRIS MERGER

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)
(First of Two Articles)

A conspiracy by Armour and Morris to misappropriate millions of dollars in funds really held in trust for employees under the Morris & Co. pension plan is charged against the two big meat packers by C. W. Armstrong, counsel for 500 Morris pensioners. These aged or incapacitated employees as well as widows and children stand to be defrauded of their promised means of support as a result of the summary discontinuance of the pension system following the merger of the Morris and Armour corporations.

Armstrong puts it up to Judge I. C. Ryner of the Chicago circuit court to decide whether these veteran employees and their families are to be deprived of wages actually earned simply because financiers pulled off a giant merger. He argues that the employees have fulfilled their part of the contract by at least 20 years of continuous service at wages below what they would have received without the pension system and that fulfillment of its side is now binding upon the corporation. The employees have acted in good faith and it is up to the court to prevent their being deprived of compensation.

Pensioners Mean Lower Wages.

Industrial pensions, Armstrong proves by an array of economic authority, are merely deferred pay. Employees accept lower wages and refuse more lucrative employment in view of the company's contract to maintain them and their families at the end of 20 years or more of faithful service. They pay for their own pensions which are therefore in a sense a gift or gratuity which the employer can give or withhold at pleasure.

"It is generally agreed by economists," he quotes from Carnegie Foundation Bulletin No. 9, "that a free pension provided by an employer is in effect a part of wages. In order to get a full understanding of old age and service pensions they should be considered as a part of the real wages of a workman. A pension system considered as a part of the real wages of an employee is really paid by the employee, not perhaps in money, but in the foregoing of an increase in wages which he might obtain except for the establishment of the pension system."

In its 1922 report the Carnegie Foundation says: "Since pensions constitute deferred pay they are technically paid out of the employee's savings or out of technical deductions from the full market value of the employee's services." It is these savings resulting from deductions from the full value of the employee's services that the packer financiers are trying to make away with.

High Authorities Agree.
Other citations to the same effect in Armstrong's brief include the Illinois pension laws commission, the Massachusetts commission on pensions, the Wisconsin pension laws commission, Luther Conant's Critical Analysis of Industrial Pension Systems and the Courtney commission of Great Britain. The Illinois commission says: "Whether the contribution to a pension fund be taken wholly from the employee's wages or be paid wholly by the employer or derived in part from each, these contributions are in all three cases to be regarded as in reality a deduction from wages."

From the Pay Envelope.

Morris and company have for years been making such deductions from the wages of their employees under agreement to pay them back in pensions when they were old or incapacitated, or in case of death to pension their widows. But when the financiers deflected the merger they disregarded the legitimate interest thus created for the employees in the enormous funds of the corporation. The resulting legal case, according to Armstrong, is of interest to millions of wage earners because it will establish whether employees have any real rights in these pension systems which the courts will protect or whether they may become frauds by which corporations can get something for nothing.

(The extent to which employees have adopted pension systems and the reason why they are satisfied with the results will be taken up in the second article.)

ITALY THUNDERS THREAT AGAINST MUSSOLINI RULE

New Cabinet Receives Chill Greeting

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

ROME, Italy, July 8.—The police authorities have at last begun to question Aldo Finzi, Fascist minister of the Interior of Italy, who has been charged with much grafting in connection with the failure and reorganization of the Banco Italiano Disconto and with the oil concessions which were to be given to Harry F. Sinclair and with the special oil sales privileges which were granted Standard Oil.

General De Bono, former head of the fascist police, has also been questioned in connection with his protecting the fascist officials responsible for the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, socialist deputy who was going to expose their misdeeds.

Plenty of Charges.

Amerigo Dumini, who confessed to the Matteotti murder, has been charged with more crimes of violence by anti-fascist forces.

The trials of the twelve or more former fascist officials who are being held in connection with the Matteotti murder have not been set yet. Mussolini's efforts to have the cases come up outside of Rome have failed so far.

The premier's new cabinet is slowly being made of non-fascist but sympathetic conservatives or reactionaries. The opposition group in parliament are expressing much discontent with the three new members already announced. Whether they will force Mussolini to include Socialist and Maximalist members is uncertain. The former blackshirt premier has made no move to indicate that he will actually admit hostile forces to his so-called "constitutional" government.

Militia Transferred.

The fascist militia will swear their allegiance to the king this week. This is all the "dissolving" of the fascist militia Mussolini intends to do: admit his thugs to the ranks of the regular army.

The rumble of opposition is still thundering in the government's ears. The wearied people are disgusted with the socialists' weak acceptance of promises and are turning more towards the Communists for guidance.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, July 9, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
1	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
10	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine
21	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
242	Carpenters, Western and Lexington
1602	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1724	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1724	CARPENTERS, 1638 N. HALSTED ST., H. FEHLING, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St., Irving 7897
327	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
181	Carpenters, 1801 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 3901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Mod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Mod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
126	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
334	Machinists, 113 N. Ashland Blvd.
375	Machinists, 725 N. Cicero Ave.
54	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63d St., Evanston, Ill.
5	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
697	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
1340	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Carmen, 5445 Wentworth Ave.
11	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63d St., 730 P. M.
73	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 716 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.
13046	Tuckpointers, 816 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Tyrannical Fascist Rule Causes Rush of Italian Emigration

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

ROME, July 8.—That Dictator Mussolini has not yet created a paradise in Italy despite persistent propaganda, seems demonstrated by the fact that 349,079 Italians emigrated during 1923, according to official statistics. It is an increase of more than 100,000 over 1922. Emigration to Mexico is especially strong.

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Sanitarium Socialism

Socialism is sick. It has been sick for a long time but now the death rattle is in its throat. From Section 6, Article 2, of the 1912 to the 1924 convention at Cleveland where delegates who represent nobody are unravelling the last threads of the bond once uniting the party with the workers, is a twelve year story of surrender to petit bourgeois politics.

The one redeeming element was the honorable, though pacifist, resistance to war on the part of the revolutionary left wing, as particularly symbolized by Debs. We except the war record of Berger and his like, whose opposition was neither humanitarian nor proletarian, but nationalistic.

The studied attitude of saintly pacifism Debs has taken since his release was but a sign either of illness that ravaged his body or a more insidious sickness that affected his ideas with the doctrines of the petty bourgeoisie. The great leader who once advised the coal miners to buy rifles and every local to keep a machine gun as against company gunmen and murderous militia, who went to prison a self-proclaimed "Bolshevik," issued from prison an ill, old man proclaiming non-resistance second only to the collapsed and discredited Ghandi.

We submit that this signaled a surrender to the ideology of the petit bourgeoisie. The workers loved and followed the Debs that was. They have rejected and will reject the Debs that wishes to substitute Christ for Marx, humanitarian sweetness and light for class war and the reality of the struggle. And the evaporation of the soul of the old Debs, in even face with decline of his physical powers, is marked with the concurrent surrender of the socialist party to the ideology and "practical politics" of the petty bourgeoisie.

It has remained for the new Debs, whom the workers do not understand, himself to set the seal of his shaking hand on the latest surrender of the socialists to the middle class 76-ers. In a telegram to the S. P. convention he advised surrender to LaFollette by the socialists running no candidate against him, pathetically adding that "but, above all, keep the red flag flying." Morris Hillquit is given the job of draping the red flag around LaFollette! Victor Berger is allotted the task of planting the crimson standard of proletarian revolt atop the barricades where Hillquit and his bankers and small business men, led by LaFollette and Hearst, are going "to fight like tigers!" Debs is sick, indeed. But the socialist party is even worse, it is an unburied corpse. Why delay the funeral?

Famine Scares

The wish is father to the thot of the capitalist papers who published stories of a new famine in Soviet Russia. When there was a real famine in the Volga region, the result of an unprecedented drought, the plute press did everything possible to prevent the workers of this country from coming to the aid of the starving workers of Russia. The backbone of that famine was broken after a splendid example of solidarity on the part of the workers of the world. Today, when there is no famine in Russia, the capitalist press creates one in its attempt to discredit the Soviet regime.

Since the great famine was overcome, the Soviet Republic has made giant strides toward prosperity. Production on the land and in the factories has increased tremendously. There is still room for improvement, thanks to the heritage of inefficiency left by the Czar's regime and the hostility of the capitalist world. But steady progress is assured. The workers and peasants get more of the product of their labor than they ever got before and they are masters of their own destiny.

The progress made by the workers in Russia is having the effect of making the workers in other countries more discontented with the capitalist system. There is a growing desire to do away with that system and begin the reconstruction of society on a communist basis. To kill this sentiment, the capitalist press publishes lies about conditions in the Soviet Republic. Famines. Murders. Chaos. They feed their readers on yarns supplied sometimes by paid liars who get their local color in the dives of the European capitalists; sometimes the fairy tales are written in the editorial rooms of the capitalist papers and given a Riga, Geneva, Helingsfors or London date line.

The Chicago Tribune is the champion anti-Soviet liar of the United States. Its lies are not even carefully concocted. Again it spreads yarns about a Russian famine. A drought in a part of the Volga region was seized upon by these journalist buzzards to manufacture another famine scare.

Break-up of Political Lines

One fact stands out as the characteristic of the political period thru which we are now passing—the break-up of the old political alignments. The republican party is split in twain in spite of the apparent harmony of its convention—it was a harmony purchased by making the split in the ranks more irretrievable. The democratic party is deadlocked, and even the unity may be restored on the surface, the hidden economic forces that produced the tie-up in Madison Square Garden will continue their process of disintegration. The socialist party has merged itself into the formless middle-class, Hearst-LaFollette movement. Even Gompers finds himself in strange and forbidding lands, without guide or compass. His own pet policy is being stolen from him by the Conference for Progressive Political Action and turned into an alliance with the semi-regulars of the old parties instead of with the regulars.

This chaos in the political life of the United States is a reflection of the economic chaos of the entire world and its resultant sharpening of social conflicts. Capitalism, as Marx points out, perishes by its own contradictions, which, of course, do not operate automatically, but as causative factors in forcing proletarian revolution.

The great division within the capitalist class has arisen from the fact that greater and greater power has accumulated in the hands of finance capital, now the dominant factor in the imperialist stage of capitalism. The old times, when bankers loaned money to manufacturers, without that of interfering in industrial processes, is gone, never to return. The great industrial corporations, which by advantage in credit as well as in improved machinery it gave, drove the smaller manufacturers to their wall, have become only the industrial end of the more powerful banking corporations. We have seen the directors of great machinery trusts, willing to do business with Soviet Russia, stopped by the orders of Wall Street banks. This is but one small example of the economic antagonism existing within the capitalist class.

Industrial capitalists bewail, also, the tendency for finance capital to export credit for a higher return than they can give, a typical habit of imperialism. The money system, ready tool of the great banks, has alternately cheered "business" both great and small by inflation, only to snare them into a trap where deflation ruins many to enrich few. But this same money system endangers even its makers, and we see the finance systems of half of Europe collapsing about the ears of distracted bankers. And below all these jugglers with fortunes and figures, these quarreling classes within the bourgeoisie, lies the proletariat, only beginning to be conscious of its chains.

Political movements are expressions of economic differences. The split we see in the republican party, and in the democratic party also (they have been and are undifferentiatedly capitalist), is a split between finance capital and industrial capital threatened with widespread ruin.

But the same process which has subjected manufacturing capital to the international bankers, also has reduced the small business man, the employing farmer, the professional man, the progeny of the near-rich, the intelligentsia—all the tribe of capitalists without capital, to the servile status of not-too-independent lackeydom to corporations. They cry out against these "soulless" entities, against "rapacious monopolies." They seek political expression, but, being capitalist, they reject class war and class parties, class political expression. They want "justice"—they want LaFollette! Such is the plaint and the program of the petty bourgeoisie. And Gompers, poor man, he is so accustomed to selling his soul to big business that he cannot at once adjust his spiritual nature to the "radical" program of small business. No wonder he fell ill when he looked upon the democratic convention.

Another "Bloc des Gauches"

The united front now being set up between William Randolph Hearst, Robert M. LaFollette, Eugene Debs, the C. P. P. A., and fragments of former farmer-labor parties, is the most entertaining political potpourri that has been concocted in years. It is unlike any combination ever seen before in this country, and the closest comparison we can think of off hand from Europe is the *bloc des gauches* that is supposed to have put Herriot into the premiership of France.

Such a comparison is, of course, only a superficial one. But the many points of likeness are illuminating, and should assist the workers to come to a realistic understanding of just how little they may look for from such a combination, even should it be victorious.

A combination of renegade socialists, capitalist yellow journalists, and trade union bureaucrats, forming a united front with all the discontented small bankers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, preachers, merchants, and (last but not least) movie show proprietors, is attempting to take political leadership in this country. The failure of this goulash, that includes William Hale Thompson, former mayor of Chicago and notorious brawler, along with the social-uptight ladies and Socialist partitites, is written in its social composition even more than in its absence of a program, its refusal to organize a party, and its apparent incapacities. The American "bloc of the left" will prove to be a *bloc des gaucheries*.

William Hale Thompson is off on a tour to investigate the habits of the tree-climbing fish of Borneo and bring back some specimens as exhibits. He built a neat little boat for the purpose, but before he was many moons to sea, he discovered that what he needed was a mud scow.

Blind Leaders of the Muddled Classes

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MADISON Square Garden, in New York City, and the Municipal Auditorium, in Cleveland, in these recent days, have been the scenes of the complete bankruptcy of middle (muddle) class politics.

All the petty conflicts that wormed their way to the surface in the democratic convention, even to the Ku Klux Klan issue, also bubbled up continuously in LaFollette's personally conducted political show in the Ohio metropolis.

There is more truth than humor in the paragraph that appeared in the July 4th issue of the Wall Street Journal declaring that:

"Only one thing that cannot contradict itself in the democratic convention is the band."

The democratic contradictions fought their way into the open in an effort to select a winning presidential candidate and the convention has now been on for two weeks, all records of ballots taken have been broken, and the outlook at this writing is not one bit changed. And it will make no difference who will be nominated in the end.

At Cleveland all differences were smothered under a LaFollette manipulated steam roller, that surpassed in efficiency any gas machine yet invented by either the democrats or republicans.

The festering political sore on the body politic, known as the democratic party, has broken in New York City, ending its repellent stench in the nostrils of the nation. The LaFollette ball, at Cleveland, showed it has not yet come to a head, but it is rapidly on the way.

The close relationship between the labor bureaucrats, the small bankers, landlords and little business men, of the New York gathering, and those of the Cleveland Conference was shown by the fact that many sat on the doorsteps, or were on the inside of both asylums for the politically distressed and homeless.

There was nothing strange about a few of the free lance democrats in New York City talking about "LaFollette, he's a good democrat."

It was perfectly natural for the railroad chiefs, who held the Cleveland Conference in their pockets, to issue an ultimatum to McAdoo, at New York City, last Saturday, that if he did not put over his nomination by four o'clock in the afternoon, they would be compelled to turn to LaFollette, in Cleveland.

Never was any middle class, in any nation of the world, more hopelessly bankrupt politically. Lloyd George, for a time in England, held the premiership as the spokesman of the McAdoo-LaFollette elements in that country. But he was finally ground to pieces between the capitalists on the one hand and the workers, organized in their own party, on the other.

But in the United States the billionaire plutocrats of Wall Street, pay little attention to the Madison Square Garden circus. Their official organ, the Wall Street Journal, gave it hard, passing attention. While McAdoo was parading as David about to slay the Wall St. Goliath, and inviting the hatred of the subsidized press, at the same time the Wall Street Journal pointed out his inconsistency in operating "his campaign from a hotel opposite the Garden with one of Wall Street's foremost legal lights and one of the Street's leading financiers as his mentors."

Similarly in Cleveland. The labor editor, Mahoney, is expected to make way for Sinclair, the St. Paul banker, while the political fortunes of LaFollette are placed in the hands of an

Illinois patent medicine millionaire.

Wall Street has "Coolidge and Dawes" and it is not worrying if the democrats in New York City eat out their vitals fighting over the Klan, the wet and dry issue and similar playing problems.

Capitalism never did worry much about the middle class, the little bourgeoisie. "Big biz" knows that it can always depend on "little biz," except where the members of this latter class are plunged hopelessly into the ranks of oppressed toil.

"The South" with its new industries, with its dry rule to stop the "white trash" and the Negroes from drinking, while maintaining private collars, with its love of the Ku Klux Klan as a weapon against any new, developing idea, carries on its sham battle against the big bankers and the big industries of Wall St. In Madison Square Garden it is in alliance with the little bankers, the farm owners and landlords of the West, and the new industrialists of the Pacific coast. It was Doheny and Sinclair, of California, who bought up William Gibbs McAdoo, not John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil and the National City Bank.

"The South" and "The West" and "The Coast" are against the slum politicians of the great centers of population, Tammany Hall, of New York City; Brennan, of Illinois; Cuney, of Massachusetts; and Taggart, of Indiana. Brennan, coming from republican Illinois, is having a hard time trying to fill the shoes of the late "Boss" Murphy, of Tammany. He is doing the best he can as the chief of the anti-McAdoo block, aided by the fact that the convention is being held in Tammany's own ballroom, with the New York World and other democratic sheets yelling for Al Smith, their own pet child.

The throat-cutting schism in Madison Square Garden is proof, if it indicates anything, that Big Business wants its own party. It would be glad to see the democratic ranks shattered, with the northern democrats, the Smiths, the Brennans and the Taggarts, crawling into the G. O. P. bandwagon, and the southerners organizing what one of them called "the true democracy," and the West lining up with LaFollette's fake liberalism.

This is the dream of such spokesmen of Wall Street, as Frank Munsey, the newspaper and steel magnate, and Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University. They often repeat it,—that capitalism has need of only one party.

Between McAdoo and LaFollette there is no perceptible political shading. They both claim to be "progressives," enemies of Wall Street. It is merely a territorial difference that McAdoo is dry and LaFollette wet. If McAdoo lived in Milwaukee, the Brewery City, he, like Victor Berger, or the most reactionary, would also be wet.

McAdoo has Ku Klux Klan backing. The LaFollette gathering at Cleveland refused to adopt a resolution against the Klan. The Klan is strong in Wisconsin, so strong that if has wormed its way into the Wisconsin socialist party, and no denunciation of it was made at the last Wisconsin Socialist convention.

The Negro this year, more than ever, gets no relief from the democrats or republicans. McAdoo's Klan affiliations makes him the foe of the Negro workers' interests, and LaFollette program in 1920 also dodged this issue of the Negro problem. The LaFollette program in 1920 also dodged this important issue directly affecting 11,000,000 of the American population, and indirectly the whole nation. LaFollette's claims to prominence during the war outside of his efforts

to dodge his St. Paul speech, was that he tried to tell Wall Street how to finance the war. McAdoo lays claim to the same notoriety having been secretary of the treasury. But neither fought the war as a banker's war, not even as pacifists.

McAdoo and LaFollette are as alike as two peas in the pod of helpless, wavering, don't-know-where-we-are-going middle class politics, the class that is caught between the millstones of the masses of workers and farmers, on the one side, and the big exploiters on the other.

There is no better proof of the political bankruptcy of this muddled class under the present social system than the promises of splits both at New York City and Cleveland.

This class has no common interest. William Jennings Bryan once caught it with a speech and got the presidential nomination in 1896. He was then more radical than LaFollette is now. But Bryan is now one of the walking jokes in Madison Square Garden, hooted and jeered. Murphy, who might have dictated, is dead, and Brennan's rule has failed. McAdoo's efforts to arouse the Roosevelt fervor of 1912 falls dismay. The middle class is without leader or program.

LaFollette is not the Messiah. His

crusading days, if he ever had any, are over. If the democratic party breaks up, according to indications, some of its splinters will be more radical than the political melange that LaFollette launched upon the political ocean at Cleveland. And in his own state of Wisconsin, LaFollette will always be a "regular" republican, faithful servant of big as well as of little business. And if he lived in Montana or Colorado, he would be a democrat and just as regular, as Wheeler or Sweet.

The fight of the near future looms clearer than ever—the party of capitalism against the party of labor. And in that struggle the "Bill" McAdoo and "Bob" LaFollette, with all their helpless muddled class following will be gradually but inevitably exterminated. "No Man's Land" is no place to maintain life. The class struggle permits of but two sides in the combat.

Labor must prepare now for the time when Wall Street will throw off its two-party mask and come out into the open.

Labor must prepare for that day by building, stronger than ever, the National Farmer-Labor Party, in which the forces of Communism in these United States are the fighting vanguard.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

A comrade informed me that he had an uncle who was a successful business man and as crazy as a fox during week days, but on Sunday, he became nutty and indulged in religious rites that were anything but dignified. He belonged to a sect whose practices resembled those of our own Holy Rollers. On the Lord's Day, this business man and his fellow religiousists gathered in a hall, rolled on the floor, climbed the walls of the room and gesticulated madly, every now and then shouting that Jesus had entered into them. After exhausting their energies in this fashion for a while, they went their separate ways and proceeded to act like normal human beings the remainder of the week.

Business men are supposed to be hard headed, but before me is a report sent out by Fred Marvin to his clients, purporting to give the facts concerning "the Youth Movement" in America, and any business man who would spend a nickel on it is a candidate for Holy Rollers. That business men pay money for the rubbish is evident from the fact that Marvin produces it. Marvin works for dough and he never sings the Star Spangled Banner without expecting to cash in on his effort. "The Youth Movement" seems to be the dreaded bogey man of the patriots. What is this Youth Movement? Marvin tells us. It is a purely destructive movement, he says and it is organized thru the National Student Forum. Is it Bolshevik inspired? Yes, says the redoubtable Marvin. Here is the evidence: "Gregory Zinovief, president of the Communist International, boasted that the Youth Movement is the best section of the Communist International."

Fearing that is not sufficient evidence, Mr. Marvin points out that one of the very dangerous organizations fostering the Youth Movement is the League for Industrial Democracy, with "dangerous" socialists in its directing board. We believe the most dangerous of them is the Reverend Norman Thomas, and the worst the capitalists have to fear from that gentleman is that in a moment of extreme exasperation he may read the gospel according to St. John at them. Marvin finds that these iconoclastic bodies are responsible for the increase of crime on the part of American youth. He finds it easy to prove his case, evidently assuming that most business men who pay for his stuff are law-abiding morons.

The followers of the Youth Movement fall into three classes: the well-balanced who become impractical theorists for a time, the recovering shorts. In this class, he might place Victor Berger, David Kresner, Davy Goldstein and Harry Thaw. The second class become natural rebels who never recover. They most likely become political prisoners. The third class become degenerate, like the recently notorious cases in Chicago. Lack of religion, lack of respect for the flag and for authority. That's the cause of the increase in crime, said Marvin. The business Rabbits who give Marvin a nandout for this mental tripe never read it or if they do and believe such trash, it only proves that a man may have a good head for business but good for nothing else.

It is rather tough on Gaston B. Means, the famous stool-pigeon, who worked for the late President Harding, William J. Burns, Harry Daugherty, Jess Smith and other crooks. Means was a good investigator and refreshingly frank. He was proud of his calling and liked the work provided there was money in it. Shortly

after the presidency was purchased for Harding by Jake Hamon, the president employed Means to investigate the secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon. Harding wanted to get the goods on Andy and perhaps hold him for ransom. But Mellon had a flock of stoop pigeons and apparently he was investigating Harding and the two sets of finks collided. The Harding attempt to land Mellon the first time fell flat, so when Andy was off his guard Means went at him again and succeeded in catching him in his wire cellar.

While Harding was trying to get the goods on his secretary of the treasury, the two were the closest friends. But that is the way capitalists and their lackeys treat each other. There is no honor among them. They have no confidence or trust in each other. They are always ready to knife each other politically at the first opportunity. But while Harding and Mellon and their kind can fight each other and remain friends their lackpittles, the fellows who do the dirty work are liable to get hurt. Means got badly bruised. He testified before the Daugherty investigation that Mellon was the biggest bootlegger in America. He delivered himself of a similar load of information in the New York courts recently, but he is on his way to Atlanta, unless a Democratic president is elected and Means is pardoned as a reward for spilling the beans on the Republicans. The end would justify the means in the eyes of every good Democrat.

We are told by one of the many committees connected with the Democratic bedlam in Madison Square garden that several Democratic mothers were holding up the naming of their new born babies in order to fasten the cognomen of the successful Democratic candidate on them for the rest of their lives. From all appearances, if the dotting mothers persist in their intentions the babies may be dark horses before the present deadlock is broken, unless the Democratic Party is decently interred in the meantime as a menace to public health.

William Randolph Hearst has not yet come out for William Gibbs McAdoo, but his Good Man Friday, Arthur Brisbane loads his column with judicious boosts for the Ku Klux favorite. Hearst is more of a liability than an asset to a presidential aspirant. He fought Smith when Dudley Field Malone ran for Governor of New York on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket, but two days before the polling took place, he switched to Smith and praised him as vigorously as he had previously condemned him, but Smith lost and governor Miller, the Republican won the victory. It pays to have Hearst as a enemy.



The Poor Fish says: I was going to cast my vote for Al Smith, but heard that the pope was hiding the statue of Liberty and that he was going to take up his residence in the White House if Al was elected. I changed my mind. I asked McAdoo about it and the holy man handed me a bible and said, "do as you please but if you are 100 per cent, th should be your platform as it mine." I admire the pope, but at distance.

LEAVING ST. PAUL "FLAT"

(From the Farmer-Labor Advocate, official organ of the Farmer-Labor federation of Minnesota.)

THE Daily Star the other day, winding up its sizzling accounts of the June 17 convention, and evidently believing it was delivering the blow that would bust the whole works into a shower of red sparks, said:

"William Hard and a group of eastern political writers left the St. Paul third party convention flat today, . . . declaring it was no longer worthy of their attention."

It is a sort of habitual "eastern" feeling that nothing out west is "worthy" of the "east's" attention, but this is a matter of smiles to the west, not of tears. If any of the group of faded newspapermen who got weary yawning over the facts, and even their own lurid tales about the convention, made that statement, he was simply voicing the crude provincialism of his section.

It reminds us of the story of one of Barnum's second-rate performers down in Arkansas. This celebrity, stranded by a cheap show, sought employment of Barnum, and the great ringmaster gave him a chance with his stunt, but finding that the performer could not live up to Barnum standards, he was released—that is, fired.

"Mr. Barnum," said the discharged stuntmaker, with profound dignity, "Mr. Barnum, do you realize what this means? It means that I am going to leave Barnum's circus out here in Arkansas, flat on its back."

That is the way the departure of the "group of eastern political writers" left the St. Paul convention "flat." No one in the convention even knew they left, and most of them could have written just as good stories about what was going on if they had been listening to the jazz on Broadway.

THE WAY TO FREEDOM

By I. D. McFADDEN.

"They who would be FREE, must THEMSELVES strike the blow!"

Proletarians have been skinned long enough!

UNITE WITH THE REDS AT THE POLLS! OVERTHROW!

Exploiters who always have treated you rough!

McDonald and Bouck are called RED Communists!

The Farmers and Wage-slaves will get a square deal.

With these REDS in office. The Capitalists

Will not be permitted to MURDER and Steal!

American Legion Patter.

A. C. Linenthal, a Chicago lawyer,

official in an American Legion post and, despite his name, a militant proponent of the pilgrim brand Americanism, rises to remark in the local press that his legionnaires have no use for

"so-called pacifists masquerading as peace agitators."